The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5296. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Good News from Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The Republicans Thoroughly Organized and Hard at Work.

Both States Sure to Give a Rousing Majority for Grant.

Democratic Dissensions in Indiana.

Enthusiastic Republican Meeting at Newburg.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Good News from Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Republicans Thoroughly Organized and Hard at Work—Pittsburg Can Turn Out 3,000 Torch-Bearing Tanners on One Hour's Notice—Ohio Certain for Grant.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1868.

Coming from the great City of New-York, where the people seem to be lukewarm in their interest in the great campaign now drawing to a close, it is refreshing and encouraging for one who feels keenly the propriety of thorough organization and activity, to come West where the Republicans are so earnestly at work, and so thoroughly organized. I spent a week in your City, and among your business men, and while I found them all personally interested and confident in the success of the Republican Party, I was disappointed at the want of efficient organization and of united, vigorous party work. There are no people so vitally interested in the election of Gen. GRANT as the monyed men of your great metropolis. If FRANK BLAIR is to organize his army of unterrified Democrats and start out on the 4th of March next on his campaign through the South, having for his objective point the "carpet-bag State Governments," upon the ruins of which he proposes to erect his "White Man's Governments," I should like to know what would be the effects upon the trade of your City, or upon its monyed men? Would that be such peace and quiet as the country needs? Whether your people propose to trust to the Republicans of New-England and the Great West to accomplish this work for the good cause or not, I do not know, but if it will be any inducement to them, or any encouragement to others, to know that Western Pennsylvania and this proud State of Ohio are all alive with enthusiasm and filled with working, confident Republicans, I can give them such news, and I can assure them further that they may rely upon rousing, overwhelming majorities in the Great West. Western Pennsylvania is being thoroughly canvassed, and the Counties of Alleghany, Venango, Lawrence and Beaver will give glorious reports in October next. Pittsburg and her sister cities, bustling with activity and black with the smoke and soot of their thousand forges, find time to give days and nights to the good work; and I have been assured by the Republicans of those cities that they will increase their majorities and overbalance the Democratic majorities of Berks and Philadelphia. In Pittsburg they have had several large demonstrations of Soldier and Tanner Societies, which have astonished all parties. I have been assured by responsible parties that the Tanners in Pittsburg alone can, on one hour's notice, turn out 3,000 torches—the bearers all uniformed and thoroughly drilled. Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, of this State, addressed an immense mass meeting there on Monday, and paid his compliments to Hon. GEO. H. PENDLETON, who is vigorously at work trying to persuade the people that the greenback issue is the only one of importance in this campaign, and that upon that issue the Democracy have a policy which, by some magic, is to relieve the people of every burden, pay off the public debt in a few years and restore peace to the country. Gen. CARL SCHURZ has been there also among the Germans, who are very numerous, and thoroughly alive and at work. On the 24th inst. there will be an immense demonstration in the same city of Western Pennsylvanians, under the auspices of the Soldier and Tanner organizations. Gen. BANKS, SCHUYLER COLFAX, Gen. SCHURZ and Ex-Secretary STANTON are to be present. Western Pennsylvania will give rousing majorities, and the leading men in that section feel confident they will carry the State in October.

If any one entertains any doubt as to how Ohio will vote, I will promise them that a few days' travel within its boundaries will soon satisfy them that it is certain for GRANT and COLFAX by a large majority in November, and certain in the October election by at least 15,000 majority. The Democratic Legislature last Winter, was impolitic enough to disfranchise the students at College, even though citizens of the State, and to revive the questions submitted in the Constitutional amendment, upon which the Republicans achieved a signal triumph in 1866, by which action they have lost many votes. Last year's election is no criterion of the popular feeling in this State. The negro suffrage question divided the Party and kept many from the polls.

This Summer the whole party is united, and the local nominations in most every county and district have been very fortunate and have added strength to the party. This county (Stark) is the fifth in size in the State, is settled by an intelligent and wealthy population, and is being thoroughly canvassed by both parties. Last year the Democratic majority was about 240. I am assured by the Central Committee that this majority will be overcome in October, and that the county will give a good round majority for GRANT in November. I believe every Republican in the county feels a personal interest in redeeming their good name, and if they continue to work as they promise I know they will succeed. A large Republican meeting was held last week at Waynesburg—one of the largest ever held in that section of the county—which was addressed by Gov. HAYES, Gen. GARFIELD and others. Night meetings are held several times through the week at all the towns where the work of organization is completed.

Judge JACOB AMBLER, the Republican nominee for Congress in this (the Seventeenth) District will be elected by a very large majority. He will succeed Hon. R. ECKLEY, and will be a valuable addition to the working force of the House. In the adjoining District in the west, in which Judge WM. WELCKER, of Wooster, is a candidate, the election will be closer, though WELCKER's friends are confident of success. In the Ninth District there were two Democratic candidates, both of whom have withdrawn in favor of a third man. The District is Democratic, and it was hoped the feud would continue. The best men of the State are on the stump, and the issues are being thoroughly discussed. Ex-Govs. Dennison, Tod and Cox, Gov. Hayes, Senator Sherman, Gens. Garfield, Gibson, Schenck and Hon. John A. Bingham, and many other prominent men, are hard at work. The Johnson men, led by GADDIS, are in earnest for GRANT.

The Democracy led by PENDLETON, THURMAN, RANNEY and others, have tried to divert the attention of the people from the real question in issue—the reconstruction question—to the greenback issue upon which they hoped to carry the State. They will find, however, that here, as elsewhere, the voters understand, that unless FRANK BLAIR and his revolutionary schemes are rebuked, we will have no reason to accept the panacea they offer for all our financial ills, and that so far from diminishing our debt under SEYMOUR's administration we will have further contention and trouble and additional burdens—all for the benefit of the "bloated bondholders." They are making a thorough canvass of the State. PENDLETON has recalled his engagements in Indiana, and gives his time and talents to his home party. He addressed a large meeting at Wooster on the 8th. He professes to bring cheering news from Maine; but before his words can do any good, the wires will bring us the news of a glorious Republican victory. Ohio will follow with a good round majority; of this there can be no doubt. Place the majority at 15,000 at least for October. OMEGA.

INDIANA.

Democratic Family Quarrel—The New Democratic Campaign Fund—Political Organizations—Cheating at the Polls.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Thursday, Sept. 10, 1868.

One of the most interesting and significant incidents in the campaign in Indiana is the quarrel which has been going on for some time past between a number of our most prominent Democrats and several members of the Democratic State Central Committee, and which has now at last come to a head. Mr. LAFAYETTE DEVELIN, who was appointed Chairman of that Committee by the Democratic State Convention of Jan. 8, it is said has been formally deposed from that position, and Hon. JOSEPH E. MCDONALD has been appointed in his place. Mr. DEVELIN belongs to the radical wing of the Indiana Democracy, and was bitterly disappointed at the result of the New-York Convention. Upon his return from that Convention he denounced HENDRICKS, VOORHEES and FITCH as treacherous intriguers, and he has since then given but a very lukewarm support to the Democratic State and National tickets. Several other members of the Democratic State Central Committee sympathized very strongly with Mr. DEVELIN, and their coldness toward Senator HENDRICKS and his special friends led to incessant bickerings and recriminations, which finally resulted in DEVELIN's overthrow.

This shows that there is among the leaders of the Western Democracy by no means that harmony and fraternal spirit which prevails now on the Republican side. Senator HENDRICKS has, moreover, succeeded in silencing Mr. LAMBDIN P. MILLIGAN, much to the disgust of this notorious ultraist, whose furious speeches in the Ninth District made so many Republican votes, and several other Secessionists whose crazy appeals disgusted the more moderate wing of the Democracy. Senator DOOLITTLE has been urgently requested to return forthwith to Indiana, his sudden departure from the State having been generally looked upon as a confession of the hopelessness of the Democratic cause in Indiana; and I understand he has promised to be present at a mass convention which the Democrats propose to hold at Indianapolis the 23d of September, and by which they boast they will completely eclipse the immense Republican meeting held last week at our State capital.

NEW DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN FUND.

The fact is that the Democratic leaders of Indiana, by representing that they would certainly carry this State in October next, have succeeded in obtaining from parties in the Eastern States another very large sum for campaign purposes, (fifty or sixty thousand dollars, as well-informed persons state,) and this fund will be used principally for getting up torchlight processions, mass meetings, &c. Now, it seems to me that the Democratic capitalists in the East, who paid that enormous sum to our Indiana politicians, must be exceedingly credulous and gullible persons; it is a clear case of getting money under false pretences, and there is in the political situation in this State absolutely nothing at all on which the hope of a Democratic victory in October next might be built. Nothing is better calculated to show this than a glance at the organization of the two parties.

THE REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

There are now upward of 900 Grant and Colfax clubs, with nearly 100,000 members, in this State. By the first of next month this number will be increased to at least 120,000. No party in Indiana could ever boast of such an organization, the popularity of GRANT and COLFAX having wonderfully facilitated the formation of these clubs, of which there is at least one in every township in Indiana, and one in nearly every ward of our cities. There are in this State, furthermore, sixty German Grant and Colfax clubs, with between 8,000 and 9,000 members, and about 20,000 "Fighting Boys in Blue," many of whom, however, are also members of the regular Grant and Colfax clubs. This vast Republican host, embracing upward of 100,000 voters, is more active than any party in this State ever was before; holds daily, on an average, 200 meetings throughout the State; disputes every inch of ground with the enemy, and will certainly secure on election day the polling of a very full vote, and that is, here in Indiana, always exceedingly injurious to the Democracy.

THE DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION.

The Democratic organization is by far less perfect. There are less than 300 Seymour and Blair clubs in the State, and the aggregate number of the members falls short of 15,000. As regards the secret organization of the extremists, it is quite formidable within the Democratic Party; it is quite able to exercise a controlling influence over the nominations in many parts of the State, and to force Sons of Liberty as candidates upon the party; but, as far as the struggle with the Republicans is concerned, it certainly does the Democrats more harm than good. The "White Boys in Blue," the Democratic soldier organization, have, all-in-all, about 4,500 men on their list; they are a by no means enthusiastic body of men, and many Democrats admit that it would have been better for their party if the "White Boys in Blue" had never been organized.

Senator HENDRICKS, moreover, shows, by the peculiar manner in which he conducts the campaign, that he no longer counts upon the election of the Democratic State ticket, and that all he cares for is the election of a Democratic Legislature. He seems to have almost entirely abandoned the contest in those districts and counties which are largely Republican, and to concentrate all his efforts upon the close and doubtful counties, as if all he wished to accomplish was to secure his reëlection to the United States Senate.

CHEATING AT THE POLLS.

Considerable surprise was created a few days ago by a circular signed by a number of prominent Democratic politicians of Indianapolis, who in rather ambiguous and mysterious terms call in it upon the Republican politicians to coöperate with them in suppressing fraudulent voting at the State election. Considering that these same Democratic politicians always had been, and still are bitterly opposed to the Registry law and other measures for the protection of the ballot-boxes, and that their party, especially in the districts on the Ohio River, has at every State election for the last fifteen years, notoriously encouraged Kentuckians to vote in Indiana, while no such charge has ever been preferred against the Republicans, this circular might have been looked upon as a very cool piece of impudence; but, upon reflection it was found to be an indication of the purpose of the Democratic leaders to bring about violent scenes at the polls in such precincts where the Republicans have overwhelming majorities, and where the registration of the voters is exclusively in the hands of Republican officers. They will complain that the registration was unfairly performed, &c. It is a rather suggestive fact that this circular was issued nearly on the same day on which a similar circular, drawn up by the secret Democratic league of Missouri, made its appearance. In Republican circles there is some anxiety that, despite the stringent provisions of the Registry law, thousands of Kentuckians should succeed in voting in October next in Indiana. I am convinced, however, that this fraudulent vote this time will be much smaller than usual, owing to the excellent organization of the Republicans in all parts of the State. "Colonists" will be much easier "spotted" than ever before, and if Democratic election inspectors, as they have threatened, violate the Registry law, they will be called to account and certificates will be refused to candidates elected by dint of such illegal proceedings. I am satisfied that the only injury which the Democrats are able to inflict upon the Republicans by importing fraudulent votes, will be to carry the First Congressional District. They cannot endanger the result in the State, even though they succeed in getting 8,000 illegal votes into the ballot-boxes. W. C.

NEW-YORK.

Enthusiastic Republican Meeting at Newburg, N. Y.—Speeches by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew and Major Haggerty—The River Counties Blazing with Loyalty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBURG, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1868.

The most enthusiastic Republican meeting ever held at any place on the Hudson River occurred here last Friday evening at Moore's Opera House, a building capable of seating fifteen hundred people comfortably. It had been announced that a grand torchlight parade of Tanners, Lancers, &c., would take place previous to the meeting, but a severe rain storm seriously interrupted that part of the programme. The procession was to march at 7:30 P. M., but long before that hour surging masses thronged the principal streets, blockaded crosswalks and corners, while at intervals seething balls of colored fires shot high in the air, casting a brilliant light over the heads of thousands, then vanishing left all in darkness again. Many almost prayed for clear weather, so intense was the desire to witness the grand march, which would have been grand indeed had the weather been propitious. The Tanner's Club and the Lancers to the number of over 800 were congregated at their headquarters in the Opera House, arrayed in uniform and carrying torches, awaiting the command to forward, but it came not, and instead thereof the announcement that there would be no parade. This news soon spread through the streets, when a rush was made for the Opera House, men and women fearing they would be left out in the cold in consequence of the crushing crowd. In the meantime, the speakers of the evening, Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW and Major HAGGERTY, had arrived, and were comfortably quartered, awaiting the time to come to address the meeting. Moore's Opera House, at 7:30 o'clock, was a sight to look upon. In front of it, on the sidewalks, and in the street were hundreds of people standing unsheltered in a pelting storm awaiting a favorable opportunity to crowd their way into the building. The front of the edifice was brilliantly lighted, and from it, at intervals, fireworks of every description flashed forth. Inside the scene was also an unusual one. Looking from the stage to the main floor and gallery one vast sea of heads was visible, while every available standing place was filled to repletion. The decorations were very tastefully arranged. The private boxes were festooned with national colors, and filled with gaily-dressed ladies. In the folds of a flag over the front of the stage was a fine portrait of Gen. GRANT, and on the stage a beautiful silk banner with a painting on it representing GRANT on horseback. To the rear, on the wall, hung another banner embellished with a portrait of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the motto "God and our Native Land" underneath. An organ on the stage was wrapped with the American flag. Ranged around the gallery was the gun squad arrayed in red shirts, their uniforms forming a sort of fringe ornament. At 8 P. M. ROBERT H. STRACHAN, Esq., President of the Newburg Tanners, called the meeting to order, and nominated Hon. S. W. FULLERTON as President, which was unanimously acceded to amid cheers. The President stepped forward at once, applause greeting him. He made a brief and eloquent address, when thirty-five Vice-Presidents were chosen, and the requisite number of Secretaries. Then the Newburg Glee Club sang "A Thousand Years Mine Own Columbia," receiving shouts of applause at the close. The meeting having been thus formally opened, the President introduced the first speaker, Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. Again the vast hall rang with cheers, upon the subsiding of which Mr. DEPEW commenced his speech. For two hours he held the audience spell-bound, commencing with a word photograph of the past record of the Democratic Party which placed that organization before his hearers in a light humiliating and degrading. With consummate tact and skill he carried his hearers into Tammany Hall, and there spread before them the rebellious gathering at the Democratic National Convention, launching upon the heads of the rebels there assembled red-hot seething language of contempt, which brought out cheer after cheer from the loyal listeners. He reviewed the Reconstruction acts of Congress in a masterly and effective manner, and then took up SEYMOUR and BLAIR. As for Mr. SEYMOUR, he could say he knew HORATIO well. He was elegant, courteous and courtly, but in all his acquaintance with him he never heard him utter a single hope during the war that the Government would succeed in maintaining the honor of the flag. He is the most dangerous politician in the country, because of not what he is, but what he is not. He did not charge HORATIO SEYMOUR with complicity in the New-York riots, but he did charge that his declarations, from time to time, suggested the riots, and the riots followed. He called the rioters his friends, and they yelled back, we are your friends, and every man of them will cast three votes for him on election day, if possible. The speaker then stated that Mr. SEYMOUR was at the present engaged in agricultural pursuits; making cheese. This election will make cheese of him. There is a photograph of him hanging up in nearly every bar-room in the State. His picture has been taken as a farmer wearing a broad-brim hat, with a rake visible, the teeth of which are not fine enough to rake up a sufficient number of deluded voters to elect their owner President. That picture is to influence farmers. Another picture represents him as the hunter of the Adirondacks. That's for Western consumption; has the head of a moose in it. Why HORATIO SEYMOUR, generous, genial vacillating as he is, never killed a mouse. They got his speeches put in a volume and charge $10 for it. Who under Heavens is to buy it at that price in the present impecunious condition of the Democratic Party the speaker did not know. He then paid his respects to FRANCIS P. BLAIR. He charged him with being a revolutionist. He, BLAIR, would rather live in history as having clasped about the pillars of the Republic, pulling down the Government for notoriety, than to lie down quietly in his bed unknown, unhonored and unsung. How different the contrast between SEYMOUR and BLAIR and GRANT and COLFAX! It requires no affidavit to prove the loyalty of the latter. The speaker concluded his remarks by paying a glowing tribute to Gen. PHIL. SHERIDAN, and said the Republican Party wants peace. That peace which gives full right to go anywhere, exercise any right given by law free and untrammeled. That peace which takes the shackles off the conscience and the golden lock off the lips of men, and that is the peace of ULYSSES S. GRANT. At intervals throughout his entire speech Mr. DEPEW received wild shouts of applause, and when he retired to his seat the cheers were deafening.

The Newburg Brass Band then played a national air, after which W. D. SPAULDING entertained the people with a humorous medley of songs, when the chair introduced Major HAGGERTY, the Irish orator. He, too, was eloquent, and from the commencement of his address to the end was listened to with the greatest attention. For three hours did the vast throng set quietly and drink deeply of the rich feast set before them, and even at the close were loth to move out. The grand parade which was to have taken place has been postponed till next Monday evening. The Tanners' organization here is, without doubt, the finest in the State. In it are already enrolled nearly 1,000 members, every one fully uniformed. Attached to it also is the organization of Lancers, comprised of 150 men mounted. Preliminary movements are on foot for a grand gathering of the Hudson River Tanners to occur at some point on the river to be hereafter named. Aside from the very brilliant prospects in this (Orange) county, the general aspect of political affairs all along the Hudson are bright for the Republican Party, and it increases in brilliancy daily. Let New-York City send out its corrupt and rotten Democratic majority by the thousands if it will. As it passes up the Hudson it will receive such a shock that will send it reeling into the western part of the State, where loyal votes will crush out its entity, and carry the State for Republican principles with a rush.

Gen. Butler at Lowell.

On Thursday evening the Republicans of Lowell, Mass., had a flag-raising in Market-street, which was very largely attended. Mr. JOHN A. BUTTRICK presided and made a few remarks. Gen. BUTLER spoke for an hour or more on the issues of the campaign. He reviewed his military career, vindicating himself, in general, against the malignant and indiscriminate assaults of foes. It was claimed by the Democracy that the negro was not fit to vote; did not know enough; but he knew enough to fight, and which side to fight on; he knew more than his master—he knew enough to be loyal. He agreed with his Democratic friends that the burden of taxation was heavy and grievous, and hard to be borne; but then we have got the value of what we paid. A glorious country, stretching from Maine to Texas, from California to the Atlantic, was ours. We have got a land fruitful beyond all compare, and upon whose soil every man is man's equal, where no man can call himself master. We have paid one quarter of the national debt since the war began, and, if need be, can pay the other three-fourths in the next twelve years. We are taxed heavy, but we have our equivalent. Let none, he said, be blinded as to the true issues now before the country. The Democracy put in issue the disruption of the Government; the Republicans want peace; choose ye! Shall we fight the war over again? Shall we vote to undo what we have done? or shall we vote, on the other hand, for GRANT and COLFAX? There will be peace, if the best is left alone; but if we choose the platform of the Democrats there will be war. As a well-wisher of the country, he remarked that he should vote for peace.

SENATOR HENDERSON.

His Speech at Macon City, Mo.—His Vote on Impeachment—He Urges the Election of Gen. Grant and the Adoption of Impartial Suffrage.

Hon. JOHN B. HENDERSON, United States Senator from Missouri, spoke at Macon City, in that State, on Monday, 7th inst. The Radical County Convention was held there on that day, and after nominating county officers, it resolved itself into a mass meeting, in order to listen to Mr. HENDERSON, who had been invited to address them. Col. JONES introduced the Senator to the audience, which was large, and listened to his remarks with the closest attention and with marked approval. Mr. HENDERSON, in commencing, said that he occupied rather a peculiar position; and if he said anything to wound the feelings of any one, it was not intended, but would be simply the result of circumstances over which he had no control. He further said that a short time ago he was unquestionably in fellowship with what is termed the Union or Radical Party of the State of Missouri, and that if he is not to-day in full fellowship therewith it is in consequence of no act of his. Many strange things had been said of him, however, and he felt it his duty to come before the people of the State for his own vindication. Mr. HENDERSON then reviewed his own political history; said that when the rebellion began he exhorted his fellow-citizens of Missouri to abstain from it, and spoke of some of the efforts he has made during his seven years' service as Senator to advance the interests of his State and of St. Louis its principal city. He also alluded to his labors in behalf of the country at large, and then spoke at length of the impeachment trial, and of his vote to acquit the President. In this connection he said:

"Being a member of the Senate I had to try the question when presented. It was a painful duty, and most gladly would I have escaped its performance. At one time I even resolved to escape it by resignation, but a moment's reflection satisfied me that duty and honor forbade this course. I was one of the earliest opponents of Mr. JOHNSON's reconstruction policy. But I was never unwilling to do him or any other political opponent simple justice. * * * The President is sworn to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. Let us suppose that Congress should pass a law denying power to the President to grant pardon, and declaring its exercise a misdemeanor. The Constitution expressly confers the power upon him. If the President obeys this law through fear of punishment, the question of its constitutionality can never arise, for he alone can bring it before the courts. And this is not all. If he honestly believes the law to be void, because of its repugnance to the Constitution, and he yet complies with and executes it, he stands before God and his fellow-men a poor, miserable perjured wretch, because he abandons the Constitution which he is sworn to preserve and protect. Where an unconstitutional law trenches only on private and individual right, the private citizen must raise the question of its validity for himself. The President cannot refuse to execute. When it affects only the public—the body politic—it is for the people to demand its repeal at the polls. But where a law attacks the constitutional prerogative of the President or trenches upon those rights of the people of which he, equally with Congress, is trustee, and in cases where he alone can bring the question to judicial test, it is his duty, not wantonly, but with that firmness and dignity becoming his high position, to bring the questions to speedy and proper adjudication. On the trial the President offered to prove by the members of his Cabinet, his only constitutional advisers, and by military men, the highest in rank and the highest in honors, that such was his intention in the case. But the railroad speed of investigation necessary for conviction, excluded this evidence from the consideration of Senators, who were allowed by the Managers sometimes to be judges of the law only, sometimes of the evidence, but too often of nothing except the passing necessity of immediate conviction. Let me not be misunderstood. My political differences with the President are deep and irreconcilable. The blackest political sin of his life is to be found in his last annual message, in which he argues with subtile power and devilish ingenuity against the rights of the black man, because of his color. In this argument, shrewd, plausible and cunning, he did more to perpetuate strife and mar the beauty and harmony of free government in this country than he could have done in removing STANTON and ten thousand like him. STANTON's place is filled by a pure and upright man, a good soldier to whom the country is indebted, in whom it has confidence, and who will be able to administer the affairs of the Department for less than $100,000,000 per annum in a time of profound peace. The country can survive the temporary excitement produced by the removal of a Cabinet officer. Its safety depends not upon one man. It rests upon the cool judgment, the unselfish purity, the honest patriotism of the tranquil masses. But that message will continue for years to be the battle-cry of party, and, coming at the moment it did, it became an article of political faith with the President's friends, and now the dearest rights of four millions of people are made to depend on party success. This, then, was a political blunder, and, therefore, in the language of a great man, "worse than a crime." But who will suggest impeachment for this offence, when the majority of white men in Kansas, Connecticut, Minnesota and Ohio have just announced themselves equally guilty. My friends, political differences of opinion, the wrangling controversies of party politics must not be denounced as crimes in this boasted land of freedom. These differences are the very essence of freedom. The process of impeachment was designed for no such offences. It might give temporary advantage to parties, but it would wound the Government in its most vital part. It might quiet for a short time the hungry cravings for office, but it would be at the expense of national life. The good book tells us that what we sow that also shall we reap. Man's history shows that when wrong, injustice and oppression are sown, the harvest never fails to be abundant.

RECONSTRUCTION AND THE SUFFRAGE.

I now proceed briefly to discuss the principles upon which the two great parties of the nation ask the suffrages of the people, and to examine for a moment their comparative merits. They both claim to favor an early restoration of the Southern States. They both urge amnesty for past political offences, the Democracy immediately, and the Republicans as soon as "may be consistent with the safety of loyal people." They both claim to be favorable to an economical administration of the Government, and to the payment of the public debt. The Democracy insist upon paying the five-twenties in lawful money, and the Republicans declare that the entire debt should be paid according to "the letter and spirit of the laws under which it was contracted." The Democracy fail to tell us whether they would increase the greenback circulation beyond its present volume, and the Republicans fail to intimate any construction of the laws under which the debt was issued. Both parties demand equal taxation—the Republicans leaving it to be inferred that they would tax the bonds, and the Democracy proclaiming it in express words. Inasmuch as the Supreme Court of the United States have repeatedly declared that public securities cannot be taxed, and the contract under which the present debt was created exempts it from taxation, these planks are worthless in their present shape. The Democracy demands "one currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder." The contract under which the bondholder holds his security requires that his interest, at least, shall be paid in coin, and our Democratic friends fail to tell us how this contract is to be changed. The Republicans, having the responsibility of government on their hands, are silent on the subject; willing, no doubt, to use any currency they can get. So far the platforms do not materially differ. They substantially agree about the rights of American nationality, and do not differ in many of the glittering generalities usually inserted in party platforms to commend them to public approbation. In two points, and in only two, is there real and substantial difference. The first point is the question of negro suffrage in the Southern States. The Republicans insist that it shall be maintained in the South, but that the loyal States may settle it for themselves. The Democracy object to negro suffrage everywhere, but insist that this question belongs exclusively to the States both North and South. The controversy between the parties, then, in a national point of view, on this subject, is confined to the seceding States. And now, as all these States except three—Virginia, Mississippi and Texas—have been restored to their former relations to the Union, thereby remitting the whole question of suffrage to the people of those States, subject only to the constitutional amendment which will deprive them of representation in Congress in the same proportion that they may exclude, for color, from suffrage, the whole point of controversy is reduced to exceedingly narrow limits. It is generally admitted that whatever may be required of the rebel States before restoration, nothing can be required of them afterward, except what may be equally required of the loyal States. It matters not how these three remaining States may be reconstructed, whether with or without negro suffrage; when once restored they can do as they please on the subject, submitting, however, to loss of representation in case they exclude the negro. The second point of difference is the most important one. The Democracy in their indictment against the Republicans enumerate the various acts necessary to the reconstruction of the Southern States under the laws of Congress, and denounce them as flagrant usurpations of power, without warrant in the Constitution, and, therefore, "revolutionary and void." The Republicans, on the contrary, "congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction projects of Congress," and "regard it as the duty of the Government to sustain the recently adopted Constitutions of those States, securing equal civil and political rights to all." From this examination of the platforms of the two parties, it is quite evident that the whole controversy between them grows out of the reconstruction of the Southern States. This question, when properly understood, presents but little to quarrel about. Without discussing what may have been forfeited by the States or their citizens in the late rebellion, it will scarcely be contended that, when once admitted to representation again, they are not admitted upon an equal footing with all the other States. Whatever they may have lost, they will then have regained; whatever they may have forfeited, will then have been restored. I am aware that certain fundamental conditions were imposed upon these States at the time they were admitted to representation. To the extent that these conditions accord with the Constitution they will be upheld and sustained by the Courts. If they contravene the Constitution, they will be declared null and void. I am also aware that some extraordinary provisions have been engrafted upon some of these Constitutions by the people themselves, such, for instance, as requiring the voter and office-holder, as a condition to the enjoyment of those franchises, to swear they accept the civil and political equality of all men, irrespective of color. But, now, that the States are admitted, these harsh and unnecessary measures may be modified or repealed by the people of those States. I do not know to what extent the Democracy, if successful, propose to carry their crusade against those reconstruction measures. It would certainly be unfortunate for the peace of the country if the whole work of reconstruction were declared void. The legislation of Congress may have been vicious in policy; it may have been founded in the grossest misconception of the feelings and intentions of the Southern people, but that it was unconstitutional I totally deny. The Supreme Court of the United States, as early as 1862, in the prize cases, distinctly announced the principles governing the late war. Judge GRIER, delivering the opinion of the Court, said: "When the regular course of justice is interrupted by revolt, rebellion or insurrection, so that the courts cannot be kept open, civil war exists, and hostilities may be prosecuted on the same footing as if those opposing the Government were foreign enemies invading the land." Judge NELSON, delivering the opinion of the minority of the Court, asserted the same doctrine, and admits the right of the sovereign power to declare the existence of civil war in case of rebellion against its authority, which will draw after it all the rights and consequences of war between the contending parties as in the case of a public war. It is expressly provided, I admit, in the Constitution, that Congress shall not abridge the freedom of speech or of the Press, and yet without such abridgement insurrection could not well be suppressed. It is also provided that a person charged with crime shall be tried by a petit jury after being indicted by a grand jury. But where there no grand juries and no civil tribunals to administer justice, crimes of the worst character would go unpunished, unless these provisions were subordinated for the time being to the necessities of war. From all I can learn from the works of WHEATON, VATTEL and others, it is my opinion that the whole question of reconstruction is one of expediency, not of power. I admit the propriety of kind treatment, but the extent of that kindness is a question for the discretion of Congress. The object of the war was to restore the Union. When the Union is restored we want a mutual confidence and kindness. Conciliation is therefore better than cruelty and oppression. VATTEL says: "What fidelity, what assistance can you expect from an oppressed people? Do you wish that your contest may prove a real addition to your strength, and be well affected to you? Treat it as a father, as a true sovereign." The Democratic Party are silent, in their platform, as to the manner of treating the reconstruction measures. Gen. BLAIR, four days before the sitting of the Democratic Convention, in a letter to Mr. BROADHEAD, said that the only way to restore the Government was for the President to declare the Reconstruction acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own Governments, and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives being Democratic would, with the coöperation of the President, compel the Senate to submit. You would then see that instead of dispensing with military rule the army will be called upon to crush civil Government in seven States. Instead of securing Southern representation the present representation must be expelled from Congress by military power. Instead of securing self-government to the people of the South, the President will decide who are the legal voters, and enforce his decision by the bayonet. In other words, this proposes to give civil rights through the intervention of the sword, and to establish peace through the medium of civil war. To this doctrine I cannot subscribe. It is false in law and dangerous in policy. Gen. BLAIR says this is the real and only question of the canvass. He says it is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith and the public credit. If this is to be the paramount issue the country will again rally to the standard of that distinguished man who, having borne its flag in triumph from Fort Donelson, through the fire and smoke of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, the Wilderness, Petersburg and Richmond, to the capture of the rebel army, now sheaths his sword and says, "Let us have peace." From the close of the war I have always zealously and unceasingly urged the nomination of Gen. GRANT for the Presidency. To him, in an eminent degree, the country owes its preservation. He was always true to the Government, and a grateful country will indorse the nomination at the polls. In consequence of having been read out of the Radical Party I may not be allowed to register under the new rules adopted in the Convention of Superintendents of Registration recently held at St. Louis. If permitted to register, however, I will vote for the amendment of the State Constitution striking out the word white. In regard to social and political equality being ignominious it is simply absurd, or that the one necessarily follows the other. It is not true. We all know and must admit that all white voters are not socially equal. And the day will never come when all of them will be. To vote by the side of a negro does not make me a negro any more that it makes him a white man. The negro having been set free, how is he to maintain his freedom if not by the right of suffrage being vested in him? The amendment is, however, submitted to the people in an improper form. It should not have enfranchised the blacks and left the whites disfranchised. It should have torn down all exclusions and presented a platform of human charity, a common altar on which Democrats and Republicans might sacrifice their foolish prejudices. I had intended to say a great deal to you in reference to State policy, but I am exhausted and you must be. I hope, at some future day in the canvass, to address you upon the subject at length. I have no aspirations for office. If you think I want a return to the United States Senate you are mistaken. No man feels prouder than I of the confidence of the people. No man regards with a higher respect the expression of that confidence at the polls. But I am not that bribed and perjured scoundrel that some would make me. [Applause.] In all my conduct since I have been in the Senate, so help me God, I have stood by the interests of the people of Missouri. [Applause.] Wherever it needed the expenditure of money I have freely expended it; not the money of bribes, but the money that the sweat of my brow had made by honest industry. Whenever a constituent sent me money for the purpose of prosecuting his business at the Departments, the return mail took it back. Not one dollar have I ever received except my salary in all my public service. They may try to blacken my character. I defy them. I tell you what, my fellow-citizens, that all the rights and the interests of the people are now covered up under the cloud of malignity and rascality of party politics. [Loud applause.] He who attempts to alter this state of things will become the subject of gross scandal and abuse. Seven of us undertook the thing, and we have succeeded in one point, and if it becomes necessary we will do it again, all of us. [Applause.] I would like to talk to you more of many things. I would like to talk to our Democratic friends of their insane prejudice against negro suffrage. I would like to talk to our Republican friends about their insane prejudice kept up, it seems forever, against a man because he differed with them in the rebellion. [Applause.] Tear down your disfranchisements, both from the negro and the former rebel. [Loud applause.] The war being over, political disabilities must cease. Even the negroes in the Southern States have voted away disfranchisement from their former owners! If negroes can do this thing why cannot we? I claim to be as kind and charitable as a negro. In conclusion, allow me to tender you my sincere thanks for your attention during my remarks, which I am compelled to leave unfinished on account of the lateness of the hour.

Dr. JOHN FEE, of Macon City, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Radicals of Macon County, in county mass meeting assembled, in view of his watchfulness, as a senator, of the interests of the State of Missouri; of his fidelity to the prime doctrines of the Radical Party, and his independence, integrity and industry in many important measures of national legislation, hereby tender to the Hon. JOHN B. HENDERSON this expression of their sincere thanks and approved confidence.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

State Taxation of Government Bonds—Views of Mr. Pendleton.

In his speech in Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday night, Mr. PENDLETON replied to several questions which were propounded to him. The first question was this:

"How do you propose to subject the national bonds to State taxation, in view of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly decided that these bonds cannot be taxed?"

In answer to this question Mr. PENDLETON said:

Gentlemen, I will be candid enough to tell you exactly what the Supreme Court of the United States has decided on the question. In 1819 a decision was made upon a case which came up from the State of Maryland, and is known by all lawyers as the case of McCulloch *vs.* the Bank of the United States. The state of Maryland had attempted, by a law, to make it a penal offence to issue notes of that bank except upon paper which had paid a stamp to the Government of the State, and thereupon the case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Court decided that the State law was unconstitutional. The same question came up in a case that went from the State of Ohio, and is known by all lawyers as the case of Osborn *vs.* the Bank of the United States; in which case the State of Ohio had imposed a tax of $50,000 upon every bank having an office of deposit and discount in this State, and thereupon the Supreme Court of this State declared that law was unconstitutional. The question came up again in the case of Herndon *vs.* the State of South Carolina, in which the City of Charleston, acting under the authority of the State, imposed a tax on certain bonds of the United States held by citizens of that State, and thereupon the Supreme Court of the United States, four Judges holding one way and two holding the other, decided that that law was unconstitutional, and that the City of Charleston had no authority then to levy the tax. Two of the Judges decided it was an income tax, placed upon the income list derived from these bonds, and in that view the tax was perfectly sustained. But four of the Judges, Chief Justice MARSHALL delivering the opinion, decided that the law was unconstitutional and that those bonds could not be taxed. I propose to consider the question, for the purpose of my answer this afternoon, as settled that the Supreme Court has decided that these bonds cannot be taxed by State authority. For the present I pass it by, taking the decisions as I find them. Why is it these decisions were made? Read all those opinions from beginning to end and you will find the decision is based only on this idea, that the Federal Government has the authority under the Constitution to borrow money and have judicial power over the States in case they should maliciously attempt to retard the operation of the constitutional enactments. Why is it the Congress of the United States does not say: We will borrow the money, but if it shall be found that there is danger that the States will exercise their authority in such a way as to destroy the value of these bonds, if it should be found any State in the Union should undertake to tax these bonds so as to render them valueless in the hands of the owner, what would prevent the Government of the United States from taxing these bonds at the same rate of imposition as is paid by the merchant and farmer on his property? The answer I make then to the question is this: that upon the basis of the decisions the bonds cannot be taxed by State authority, that the Federal Government has power either to admit that the State has that right, or to have itself the power of equalizing taxation. A question was asked me the other day on this point: whether it was necessary for Congress to admit that right in the States at the time the bonds were issued? I said to them as I say to you to-day, that that is a question of great doubt; a question upon which a man may well hold to the right to change his opinion as I did. I hold no opinion upon which I am not willing to receive all the light than can be thrown upon it; and I trust I am not so foolish, when convinced that I am wrong as to be unwilling to recognize it. [Applause.] The Government of the United States reserves to itself the right under the law to those bonds. It may tax them on the income of to-day or to-morrow, or next day, at a higher rate of taxation than it does to-day or a lower rate, and if there is a power in the Federal Government to change the rate of taxation upon the bonds without violating the contract, I would like to put the question whether it is a violation of the contract for the Government to-day to repeal that clause in the law which says that the States shall not tax the bonds. I am not one of those who are in favor of bringing the State and Federal Governments into collision. I believe in the harmony of our system. I believe the Constitution has described the sphere in which these two systems of government shall move, so accurately and so exactly that it only needs a fair head and an honest heart to maintain their harmony. [Applause.] And if the Federal Government shall exhibit a desire, either through the agency of the State or by the action of its own laws, to repeal this manifest inequality by which the bonds are exempt from taxation, there would be no difficulty in finding out the proper way. [Applause.]

MAINE.

The Election To-Day—Probable Republican Majority 18,000.

The election in Maine occurs to-day. The candidates for Governor are: Republican, Gen. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, who has held the office for two years past; Democratic, EBEN. F. PILLSBURY, who has been twice defeated in past elections. The Governor, and the members of the Legislature are elected annually. Last year the vote stood: CHAMBERLAIN, 57,649; PILLSBURY, 46,035; Republican majority, 11,614. In 1866 the Republican majority was 27,687. In 1865 the majority of the same party was 22,821. In 1864, at the State election, the Republican majority was 19,180.

The candidates for Congress nominated by the two parties this year are as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	John Lynch,	Charles A. Shaw,
2.	Samuel P. Morrill,	Alonzo Garcelon,
3.	James G. Blaine,	E. Wilder Farley,
4.	John A. Peters,	George W. Ladd,
5.	Eugene Hale.	Arno Wiswell.

The present members are all Republicans. Messrs. LYNCH, BLAINE and PETERS are now in Congress. The Republican majorities in 1866 were as follows: First District, 3,958; Second, 6,421; Third, 6,591; Fourth, 5,495; Fifth, 4,378.

A dispatch from Portland, Saturday, to the Hartford *Evening Post*, sent by the editor of that paper, speaks thus of the conduct of the canvass and its probable result:

Both parties have canvassed the whole State, through the Press and on the stump, most thoroughly. The Democrats commenced with PENDLETON, and have kept it up with TOM EWING, PERRIN, MEANY, O'GORMAN, and other lesser lights. The Republicans, have, however, had more speakers and have made a more active campaign. Among the latter were, besides the local orators, Senator Wilson, Gov. Hawley, Gen. Logan, Farnsworth, Ingersoll, Kelly, Woodford, Harriman, Conness.

The Democrats, early in the canvass, were confident of reducing considerably the Republican majority of last year, and pretended to have some hope of the election of SHAW in the First District; but as it progressed their hopes and boasts began tapering off. The State Committee have no perfected canvass as in New-Hampshire, and only approximate estimates of the results can be made. The Democrats say they do not expect to keep down the Republican majority to last year's figures. They will be satisfied if the gain is not more than 1,000 or 2,000, but fear it will be much larger. Democratic estimates give us from 12,000 to 15,000 majority. The Republicans feel confident of from 18,000 to 20,000, and some of the more sanguine think about 25,000. I shall be very agreeably disappointed if it overruns 18,000.

The Democrats, knowing the effect upon the Presidential election of large Republican gains, are at work with desperate energy, and will make the best possible show by bringing out every vote. The Congressional districts are all sure for the Republicans. In the Legislature, last year, the Senate was all Republican but five, and the House was, Republicans 107, Democrats 44.

TEXAS.

A Texas Democrat Declares for Impartial Suffrage.

From Flake's Galveston Bulletin, Sept. 5.

We see it announced that Lieut.-Gov. JONES, Democratic Elector, is out in favor of universal suffrage, and asks whether he shall retire from the ticket. It is a matter of regret that leading Southern men are always a few months late in their acceptance of the reconstruction policy. By the time they get willing to accept a proposition, the Republicans get beyond it, and demand more. This has been the history of the whole reconstruction movement. Instead of catching the situation at a glance, and recognizing the fact that no better offer would be made, they have procrastinated and waited till the price has gone up. Southern Republicans advance more rapidly than do Northern men of the same political faith. Southern Republicans are not now in favor of universal suffrage. They were a few months ago, and Northern Republicans still are. Southern Republicans doubt their ability to hold the freedman to their faith. These are facts known to all intelligent observers. We presume that all the Democrats in Texas would leap at the Fourteenth Amendment, which they so unceremoniously spurned away from them.

COLORADO.

The Republican Victory.

A dispatch from Chicago, 11th inst., to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says:

"The Republican victory in Colorado is very decided and gratifying. Denver City, which elected a Democratic Mayor last Spring, gives BRADFORD, the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, 221 majority. As far as heard from, BRADFORD is over 500 ahead, and his majority in the Territory is estimated at from 800 to 1,000—the largest ever given in a party contest."

MISSOURI.

Letter from Gen. Shields.

In a recent letter to Judge JAMES H. BURCH, of Plattsburg, Mo., Gen. JAMES SHIELDS, who has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Missouri Sixth District, says:

MY DEAR FRIEND: I regret that this nomination was put upon me, but with God's help I will go through the canvass in such a way as not to damage our cause. I consider the present canvass in this State fearfully important. It is a kind of experimental one. The people, as a body, have silently and solemnly resolved to make one great united effort to assert their rights under the present odious system. The effort will be made quietly and peaceably, but resolutely. I believe they all mean to go to the registry and polls, and make one more appeal to their opponents, as to citizens of the same State. If this appeal be received in the right spirit, then all will be well. It will open the door to the restoration of good feeling. But if, on the contrary, these officers make instruments of themselves to wrong and outrage their neighbors and fellow-citizens, to strip them of their rights, and to insult them at the registry and the polls, I fear it will be the last effort of the kind that will be made in Missouri. The very contemplation of what may ensue in such a case startles me. Men of your age and mine must appeal to these registrars and neighbors, as citizens and as Christians, to execute the law at this time in a spirit of fairness; and I sincerely pray that for their sake, and the sake of all of us, they may listen to us.

Yours sincerely,

JAMES SHIELDS.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Full Account of the Recent Calamity in South America.

The Whole Continent Shaken to its Very Centre.

Destruction of Cities and Towns in Ecuador, Peru, and Chili.

Immense Loss of Life and Property.

From 30,000 to 60,000 People Supposed to have Perished.

PERU.

Terrible Earthquakes and Inundations—Immense Loss of Life and Destruction of Property—Towns and Cities Swallowed Up With Their Inhabitants—Three Hundred Thousand People Without Homes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, Monday, Aug. 24, 1868.

The warnings of a great calamity, of which I gave a hurried account in my last letter, have been terribly fulfilled. From Quito to Chiloe, the whole of our Western coast has been visited with ruin too dreadful for description. Whole cities, with their inhabitants, have been swallowed by the yawning earth or submerged by the overwhelming sea. The extent of the calamity can be only estimated at present; but every hour brings in fresh tidings of disasters from the coast and the interior, and the loss of life cannot fall below 30,000 souls, while it may reach the number of 60,000. But the extent of this appalling disaster is only partially represented by the loss of life. Happy the fate of those who perished instantly, compared with that of thousands who survive. Provisions of any kind are scarcely to be had, and the country is filled with starving people seeking shelter and food. The Peruvian Congress has authorized the President to spend $2,000,000 on the destitute; and the guano agents have loaned the Government $500,000 of the money, without interest. But this sum will go but a small way toward relieving the actual wants of the thousands who are cast homeless and destitute upon an almost ruined country.

Although South America, and especially the Western coast, has often suffered from earthquakes, none of equal extent has occurred since the country was known to Europeans. The shocks commenced on the 13th inst., about 5 o'clock P. M., and were felt in a radius of about 1,000 miles, from the port of Casma, near the northern extremity of Peru, down to Cobija, in Bolivia. In different places the shocks lasted from two to seven minutes, and caused greater ravages than any similar calamity that ever befell this country before; for not only were whole towns shaken down, and their destruction completed by fire, but the sea, retiring to extraordinary distances, returned on the coast at the rate of ten miles an hour, and with a wave full fifty feet high, that covered the towns and swept away in its reflux everything within its power, leaving big ships high and dry. The places where the convulsion was felt most severely are Arequipa, fifteen leagues inland, and Moquegua, ten leagues distant. The first of these cities is close to the volcano called "Misti," and the second close to the "Ubinas." Tacna and Ica, distant from the sea six or eight leagues, have suffered little in proportion to the others. Callao providentially escaped destruction by the earthquake, though it suffered great damage by the inundation and the extensive fire, of which I wrote in my last.

The news from every part of the country is heart-rending. Complete ruin has befallen the land, from Pisco to Iquique; and we do not yet know the full extent of the disaster. It was asserted that Cerro Pasco and Huancavelica, with about 80,000 inhabitants, had disappeared, engulfed in the earth, but later reports lead to the belief that the extent of the calamity, as far as these cities are concerned, has been greatly exaggerated.

The news from the different towns along the coast and in the interior comes in slowly, and is confused and contradictory. I give the latest particulars, as they reach me, from private correspondence and the newspapers.

THE CITY OF AREQUIPA.

Arequipa, the most beautiful city in Peru, was completely overthrown by the earthquake of the 13th. It was solidly built of stone, and contained about 50,000 inhabitants. Without exaggeration, I may say that not one stone has been left upon another. Not a church is left standing, not a house is habitable. The solidity of the buildings enabled them to resist the first shocks, and gave time to the inhabitants to escape to the streets and squares, but was not sufficient to arrest the continued violence of the earthquake. The number of persons buried beneath the ruins was about 200.

The earthquake commenced with an undulating movement, and as the shock culminated no one could keep his feet; the houses rocked like ships in the trough of the sea, and came crumbling down. The shrieks of the women and the crash of falling masonry; the upheaving of the earth and the clouds of blinding dusts made up a scene of terror that cannot be described.

Nineteen minor shocks took place the same night, and at latest accounts the earth still continued in motion. Nothing had yet been done toward disinterring the dead; but I do not think any are buried alive, as certain death must have been the fate of all those who were not able to get into the street.

The earth has opened in all the plains around the city, and water has appeared in various places.

The neighborhoods of Tisbaya and Sabandia and all the outlets of the beautiful city have shared her lot. The Misti, a volcano in whose lap the town was built, opened on the side toward the north, and threw forth earth and ashes; the water which the inhabitants used to drink has turned black, and of an insupportable taste.

IQUIQUE.

This city, the most important place in Southern Peru, was almost totally destroyed. A few minutes after 5 P. M., on the 13th inst., the inhabitants were terrified by loud subterranean noises, presaging the approach of an earthquake. The shock immediately followed. Every building was shaken to its foundation. The population rushed into the streets, and those who were not buried by the falling walls made their escape into the country with all speed. Had they remained in the city the entire population must have perished, as immediately on the passing of the first shock, the sea retired for some distance and then returned with a great rush and a roaring sound more terrible than the loudest thunder. The wave was of dreadful height and force, and it swept irresistibly over the town, completing the ruin begun by the earthquake. Not a mercantile establishment has escaped, nor does a vestige remain of the most opulent and handsome section of the town. The massive buildings belonging to the nitrate merchants, mostly constructed of stone and lime, have entirely disappeared. Buildings constructed of timber were swept away at once, leaving nothing to mark the place where they stood.

The inroad made by the sea extended to the Panteres, part of which was covered by the wave, and that section of the town known by the name of the Puntella, has been entirely destroyed, leaving nothing but the debris of innumerable houses.

It is supposed that over 200 persons were killed by

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Political Campaign—Partisan Arguments—The Subject of National Expenditure—British Reformers—Honors to the American Minister.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1868.

The papers are now full of election addresses, although down to the present moment the two great leaders of parties have not put forward their manifestoes. Each seems to be waiting for the other, in accordance with House of Commons tactics. It is a great advantage very often to have the last word in a controversy. Mr. DISRAELI has not issued his address to his constituents—consequently Mr. GLADSTONE has not. But their followers are noisy enough. I am quite sure that none of your readers will take the trouble to read the appeals of either side, and they will probably be contented with a brief description of their general purpose and effect. The Liberals, to a man, say in effect as follows: "We are the only people who can properly govern this country. We all want to break up the Irish Church, and a majority of our number—to wit, the Dissenters and the advanced Radicals—are resolved to bring about the overthrow of the English Church also. We have the greatest man of this or any other age on our side, and without him the country must go to ruin. He has the most wonderful conscience ever heard or read of. His brother, who ought to know him well, can find no one fit to compare with him except in the most sacred portion of sacred history. The name of this spotless patriot, we need hardly say, is GLADSTONE. A fiend in human form is opposed to him, and his name is DISRAELI. Electors! vote for GLADSTONE, the friend of the poor, (for references apply to Mr. FINLEN,) and against DISRAELI and despotism." Such is substantially the invocation which the Liberals are addressing to the country, and thus far with but very moderate success. If the Dissenters were not determined to vote for Mr. GLADSTONE, because of their desire to do away with all Church Establishments, there could be little doubt that Mr. DISRAELI would gain the day.

Personally I care very little for either party as a party. But I, in common with thousands of moderate men, wish to see in this country a firm, strong and just Government—just in its aims and intentions toward all classes of the community. This is an end of infinitely greater moment, to my mind, than the success of any individual politician. Now, it is certain that such a Government is not even desired by the great bulk of Mr. GLADSTONE's supporters, and consequently it is not in Mr. GLADSTONE's power to construct it. What they want is exceptional measures against the class born to the inheritance of property, and this is an object which every decent citizen is bound to resist to the utmost extent of his power. A. B., for example, is born in a humble station of life. By sheer hard work and painful thrift he gradually acquires a little property of some kind or other; he buys a shop, or a little farm, or a piece of land, and builds a house upon it. He is at once the theme of Radicals like Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, Mr. JOHN MORLEY and others, who cannot possibly secure exemption from the vengeance which they wish to wreak upon all holders of property. He is envied by the Finlens and the Bradlaughs of society, and is made to feel as if he had committed a crime by turning to good account the fruits of his honest industry. The communism of the Radicals is thus a menace to us all—a menace to me, who have comparatively little to fear from it, as well as to the large landed proprietor. I say, then, that we (the decent citizens) do not want to be placed under a Government, the very basis and foundation of which is mere "mob law." Fair play for all is what we have a right to ask for. It may be said that Mr. GLADSTONE is not opposed to the retention of property by men who have fairly acquired it. But who is Mr. GLADSTONE? The breath which supports him is breathed into him by the great bulk of Radicals. He must go where they wish him to go, and we have all seen that his ambition, his almost feminine eagerness and impatience for power and place, are sufficient to disperse any scruples he may have to obeying the commands of the forces he nominally leads.

Now, how stands the Conservative Party? Undoubtedly they offer moderate men the very Government which they seek. I entreat your readers to dismiss from their minds all the old-fashioned prejudices against "Tories" on the score of their policy in former years. They were against free trade many years ago—so, for that matter, are the Republican Party in America now. The Tories opposed the Reform bill of 1832. On the other hand, they brought in a Household Suffrage bill in 1867. The issues, however, to which I have referred are dead. People on your side might as well try to make the United States Bank and Gen. JACKSON's policy a live question as these topics of past years with us. The real truth is that the Conservatives are not one jot less anxious to promote the welfare of the whole people than the so-called Liberals. They could not help themselves, even if their inclinations did not run in this direction. They would not be able to fight against the whole drift and current of public opinion. I, for one, should like to see the Conservative Party have a fair chance. Let us see what sort of an administration they would provide us with, if they had their own way. If they failed, out with them. If they succeeded, keep them in, even though Messrs. GLADSTONE, GOLDWIN SMITH, Lord AMBERLEY, and the rest of the strangely assorted crew which mans the Liberal craft, should be turned adrift forever.

Observe that Mr. DISRAELI has never yet had a fair chance, or anything like it. The Gladstonians are always crying out, "DISRAELI's Government is a weak one." Well, whose fault is that? DISRAELI has always come into office *with a large majority opposed to him.* Is it not wonderful that, under such circumstances, he has been able to accomplish so much? Put GLADSTONE in a minority, and what happens? He flies into a desperate temper, and resigns office, and threatens to quit the leadership of his party altogether. DISRAELI coolly works on, for he is gifted with patience and hope. Lord BROUGHAM, as Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS reminds us in his work on party government, tells an anecdote "that when the conversation once rolled upon the quality most required in a Prime Minister, and one said eloquence, another knowledge, a third toil, Mr. PITT said, 'No, *patience.*'" Mr. GLADSTONE is as utterly destitute of this quality as any man in this world can be. Hence he falls into the hands of all sorts of jobbers, schemers and party tricksters. He cannot wait.

I should be glad, I repeat, to see DISRAELI have a fair chance. The promise of his Ministry this last session gave some token of what he would do if he were allowed. He brought in an excellent Bankruptcy bill, a bill for the spread of education, which might have been made an almost complete scheme, and a variety of other measures which are much called for by the wants of the times. He was not permitted to press them forward. The "Liberals" were in a paroxysm of alarm lest the Conservatives should win the confidence of the nation by the admirable character of their policy. By a lucky accident for them the Fenians blew down a prison wall. That raised the "irrepressible" Irish question. Mr. GLADSTONE seized the moment to drag in the Irish Church. And now we are told that he is the saviour of his country.

What disgusts all fair-minded men with Mr. GLADSTONE is his intolerable meanness in relation to his political adversaries. Let me give an instance of this which has recently occurred.

It is very evident to the Liberal leaders that it would not be quite safe to rely upon the Irish Church question alone in the forthcoming elections. They have, therefore, been prompted by Mr. GLADSTONE to set up the cry that the Liberals are for a retrenchment of the national expenditure, and the Tories for increasing it. Mr. GLADSTONE made a long speech, in which he declared that the Tories have spent about £3,000,000 more than he did while in office. Mr. CHILDERS, a candidate for high office whenever Mr. GLADSTONE comes back to power, has reechoed this statement. The *Times*, under the influence of Mr. LOWE, who is also a candidate for office, acts the part of chorus. Now, pray mark the odious dishonesty and shabbiness of all this.

Mr. GLADSTONE saved money by neglecting the national defences, by starving the army (I mean of course as regards pay,) and by leaving us in a condition which invited attack even from Brazil, or any Power of equal standing. But there was peace, and we never found out how defenceless we were. The Disraeli Ministry came in. They have exceeded Mr. GLADSTONE's expenditure. Granted—but what have they done with the money? That is the vital question for us to consider. Let me state some of the things they have done:

1. The pay of the army, militia and marines has been increased 2d. per day.

2. Breech-loaders have been placed in the hands of our troops. The wisdom of this step I need not dilate upon to American readers, who know what efficiency in war means.

3. Forts which Mr. GLADSTONE left absolutely without a gun in them—mere dummies—have been supplied with proper ordnance.

4. The pay of the navy has been increased.

The effect of increasing the pay of the army has been that the difficulty previously experienced in the way of gaining recruits has disappeared. Twenty-six thousand men have reenlisted since the present Ministry came into power.

Is there not, then, a cause for the increased expenditure of the present Government? And is that cause one with which the English people have a right to be satisfied?

With regard to foreign policy, can there be a doubt as to the advantage we possess in the present Ministry—not one member of which has ever given the least cause of offence to our *natural* allies, the American people? Compare Lord STANLEY with Lord RUSSELL! Which has Mr. SEWARD found the fairest man to deal with? Mr. DISRAELI has just been having Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON on a visit to his house in Buckinghamshire. Now let Mr. JOHNSON go and talk to Mr. GLADSTONE, and judge for himself which of the two men has the broadest intellect, or the greatest appreciation of the questions of the day—among them the power and greatness of America. Did not Mr. GLADSTONE, in the very midst of your war, chuckle over the discovery that "JEFFERSON DAVIS had made a nation?"

Writing all this about Government and our governing men, it has occurred to me that some of your readers would like to know what we here pay for our administration. I have therefore drawn up the following list of the chief officials:

Premier, salary, per year	£5,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	5,000
Lord Chancellor	10,000
Secretary for Home Department	5,000
Secretary for Foreign Affairs	5,000
Secretary for Colonies	5,000
Secretary for War	5,000
Secretary of State for India	5,000
Nine Under Secretaries, each $1,500 a year	13,000
Secretary for Ireland	4,000
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	20,000
First Lord of the Admiralty	4,500
Five Junior Lords of Admiralty, £1,000 each	5,000
Secretary to the Admiralty	2,000
Lord President of Council	2,000
Lord Privy Seal	2,000
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	2,000
Postmaster-General	2,500
Commander-in-Chief	3,460
President of Poor Law Board	2,000

I have taken some pains to verify this list, and its accuracy may be depended on. The law officers of the Crown—the Lord Chancellor excepted—are not included in it.

BRITISH REFORMERS.

Our "Reformers" as they call themselves, do not work for nothing. Your readers have probably heard of Mr. BEALES. He was one of the leaders of the crowd which tore down the railings of Hyde Park, and thus manifested the right of the people to destroy that which was intended for the common benefit of us all. Well, Mr. BEALES is to be presented with £10,000—that is, if the other Reformers can get it. They have appealed to the working classes for that modest sum. Why Mr. BEALES should have tenpence no rational man could tell. What on earth has he done except to gather rolling good-for-nothings like FINLEN from all parts of London, and lead them through the streets, breaking windows and driving quiet folk into alleys and by-ways. The working classes must be greater fools than I take them for if they subscribe their hardly-earned money to give Mr. BEALES £500 a year for life, and leave him £10,000 at his death. FINLEN, whom Mr. GLADSTONE received as part of the deputation from workingmen (?) made his appearance at the Police Court again this week. His landlord had applied for an ejectment, on the ground that the "popular leader" had never paid his rent, and suffered his children to be in squalor and misery. He gave the following account of the state in which he found the family:

"The next morning he went to the place and found FINLEN, a mad lodger, and the three children huddled up together on the mattress. One of the children had on a very old and ragged coat, but no trousers; the second, part of a pair of trowsers; and the third had not a vestige of clothing on."

Why not give FINLEN a testimonial—say for the bright example he has been to the working classes, whose name he impudently uses, of all the domestic virtues?

HONORS TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

The party which was invited by the Premier to meet Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON at Hughenden Manor consisted of the following persons: Lord and Lady NAPIER of Magdala; the Lord Chancellor and Lady CAIRNS; the Earl and Countess STANHOPE; Lady MARION ALFORD; Viscount and Viscountess CARSON; Lord and Lady CHESHAM; Lord H. LENNOX, Viscount MAHON, M. ALFRED DE ROTHSCHILD and Mr. MONTAGUE CORRY, (Private Secretary to Mr. DISRAELI.) Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON returned to town last night, and is staying at Fenton's Hotel, St. James'-street.

FLORIDA.

Speech of Gov. Reed at St. Augustine.

From the Florida Union.

On Wednesday, Aug. 26, the Republicans and other citizens of St. Augustine met at the market-house to listen to some impromptu remarks from His Excellency, Gov. REED.

The Governor commenced by saying he was no speech-maker, and that whatever remarks he should make would only be designed for some practical effect. Whoever traduces the Government under which he lives and from which he derives his protection, is unworthy of consideration, and should be treated as a public enemy. Peace is the highway of prosperity, and it is for peace that the Republican Party is working. We believe in an honest difference of opinion, but in a republican government the will of the majority must prevail and be acknowledged. The Administration which I represent has been inaugurated with 7,000 majority, in strict accordance with the laws of Congress, and is entitled to respect. The gentleman who spoke here (WILK CALL) a few days ago and denounced the colored people so bitterly, not long since was laboring to coalesce with us, and would gladly have done so if he could have retained his seat in the United States Senate. With him, and some others, it was not a question of principle, but one of office. The charges of fraud which were alleged, as regards the election, are about as senseless as the charge, which has gone broadcast throughout the State, in relation to riots and disorder in this well-regulated community. In spite of all charges to the contrary, the present Administration is in power through the expressed will of the majority, and as such it must be recognized and obeyed. We of the Republican Party might complain of those who had for years followed the banner of treason and been in hostility to the General Government, but we are not thus disposed. The issues of the past should be quickly forgotten. We, on our side, ask the opposition to accord to us what we have always accorded to them. We ask no immunities which we are unwilling others should receive. The Chief Magistrate of this State, who so gracefully turned over the Government to me a few weeks since, and bid me God speed, has since declared he would rather perish than submit to the tyranny of the present Administration. What tyranny? Who has experienced any? All the tyranny of which we are cognizant is the tyranny of law which brings offenders the world over to justice. It matters little to you or me who heads this Government. What is needed is an administration of law which will bring offenders to punishment, and that will afford security to all. How is Florida to be restored and fulfill her destiny? Is it by ostracizing those who come among you? When I came to Florida some seven years ago, I came with the idea that I was to enjoy the same rights and privileges as others of her citizens. If we of the North have come among you as violaters of the law, you have your remedy. Violated law can always be vindicated and the offender punished.

The Governor explained the necessity which induced the Legislature to adopt the Electoral bill, and closed by inviting the closest scrutiny into his administration and the laws passed by the Legislature.

The above, of course, is but a mere abstract of the interesting address of Gov. REED. We believe the audience was more than pleased with the Governor, and remarks were uttered on all sides contrasting the quiet and sensible talk of Gov. REED with the violent and incendiary remarks of WILK CALL, who labored so zealously in St. Augustine, a few days since, to create trouble and dissatisfaction.

GEORGIA.

The Expulsion of the Colored Members of the House of Representatives—Gov. Bullock's Message.

In the House of Representatives of the Georgia Legislature, on Wednesday, Sept. 9, the following communication was received from Gov. BULLOCK:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 9, 1868.

To the House of Representatives:

Your committee to whom was referred the subject of "the election and eligibility of persons claiming seats" in your body, in the places of the twenty-five members by you declared ineligible on account of color, called upon me and presented me with a report of the action of your body on the subject of alleged ineligibility, setting forth that certain "free persons of color" therein named, from the counties mentioned, "are, under the Constitution of the State of Georgia, ineligible to seats on the floor of your House, and further appointing a committee, to whom shall be referred the election and eligibility of persons claiming seats from the aforesaid counties."

[Here follows the report of the Committee.]

Your committee requested of me the names of the parties, who, in the respective counties named, received the number of votes next highest to the persons so declared ineligible. I immediately caused the necessary examination of the election returns to be made, by two competent persons, sworn to the due and faithful performance of that duty; and herewith submit the names of the parties ascertained to have received, in the respective counties named, the next highest number of votes.

While thus complying with the request of your Committee, I deem it my duty to say that when inaugurated as Governor of this State, in presence of the General Assembly, I took a solemn oath, that to the best of my ability, I would preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, and though I am only able on this occasion to defend the Constitution by expressing a respectful objection to the action already taken, as well as that about to be taken, by the House of Representatives in connection with the report above given, a due regard for my official oath will not permit me to remain a silent spectator of the attempt thus made to deprive electors of many counties in the State of their constitutional right to vote in your deliberations of their chosen Representatives; and the placing in their stead of persons who did not and cannot receive a majority of the votes in those counties.

It must be apparent to the mind of every person not blinded by prejudice, after fairly viewing our situation in the late past, and our present condition under civil government, that *such action is a violation of the Constitution,* which you and I have sworn to support. When the armies of the confederated rebellion surrendered to the military power of the Government of the nation, and the persons composing the civil establishment of the insurrectionary States became either prisoners or fugitives, we were left a community composed of non-combatants, paroled prisoners of war, and persons—formerly slaves—who had been set free. We were totally without political rights or privileges. Those which we have since acquired are such as have from time to time been granted us by Congress. Under the provisions of the Congressional law, all male inhabitants of the State, except such as were specially excluded by law, are permitted, after framing a Constitution acceptable to the General Government, to establish a government for the State. All the rights, privileges and immunities enjoyed to-day by any citizen of this State are so enjoyed under and by virtue of this Constitution, and are derived through the clemency of Congress in permitting us to organize a civil government under that instrument. The attempt is now made to exclude electors who are not of Anglo-Saxon blood from the right of representing the voters by whom they were legally and constitutionally elected. Whence does the elected Representative of one county derive authority to become a judge and decide that the Representatives duly elected from another county shall be seated? If such authority is not formed in this Constitution, it can only be delivered from the unlawful exercise of power. The only limitation upon the eligibility of an elector to office, or to membership of the General Assembly, is found in the following provisions of the Constitution of this State and of the United States, namely:

CONSTITUTION OF GEORGIA.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 3. No person convicted of felony or larceny before any Court of this State, or of, or in the United States, shall be eligible to any office or appointments of honor or trust within this State, unless he shall have been pardoned.

SEC. 4. No person who is the holder of any public moneys shall be eligible to any office in this State until the same is accounted for and paid into the Treasury.

SEC. 5. No person who, after the adoption of this Constitution, being a resident of this State, shall engage in a duel in this State, or elsewhere, or shall send or accept a challenge, or be aider or abettor to such duel, shall vote or hold office in this State; and every such person shall, also, be subject to such punishment as the law may prescribe.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly may provide, from time to time, for the registration of all Electors, but the following classes of persons shall not be permitted to register, vote or hold office:

First—Those that shall have been convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, crime punishable by law with imprisonment in the Penitentiary, or bribery.

Second—Idiots or insane persons.

ARTICLE I.

SEC. 1. ¶ 4. No person holding a military commission or other appointment or office, having any emolument or compensation annexed thereto, under this State or the United States, or either of them, except Justice of the Peace and officers of the militia, nor any defaulter for public money, or for any legal taxes required of him, shall have a seat in either House; nor shall any Senator or Representative, after his qualification as such, be elected by the General Assembly or appointed by the Governor, either with or without the advice and consent of the Senate, to any office or appointment having any emolument annexed thereto, during the time for which he shall have been elected.

¶ 5. The seat of a member of either House shall be vacated on his removal from the district from which he was elected.

SEC. 3. ¶ 3. The Representatives shall be citizens of the United States, who have attained the age of 21 years, and who, after the first election under this Constitution, shall have been citizens of this State for one year, and for six months resident of the counties from which elected.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. ¶ 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor who shall not have been a citizen of the United States fifteen years, and a citizen of this State six years, and who shall not have attained the age of thirty years.

SEC. 2. ¶ 3. A person once rejected by the Senate shall not be reappointed by the Governor to the same office, during the same session, or the recess thereafter.

ARTICLE V.

SEC. 10. ¶ 3. No person shall be Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts, or Attorney-General, unless at the time of his appointment he shall have attained the age of thirty years, and shall have been a citizen of this State three years, and have practiced law for seven years.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ARTICLE XIV.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of the President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as any officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disabilities.

CONSTITUTION OF GEORGIA.

ARTICLE XI.

SEC. 1. As the supreme law. The Constitution of the United States, the laws of the United States in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States.

SEC. 2. As next in authority thereto, this Constitution.

From the foregoing it must be freely admitted that no person is made ineligible under our Constitution on account of race or color.

That negroes are citizens and electors of the State, and are therefore entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by other citizens and electors, and subject only to the same restrictions, is further demonstrated by article 1 section 2, and article 2 section 2 of the Constitution, as follows:

ARTICLE I.

SEC. 2. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and resident in this State, are hereby declared citizens of this State, and no laws shall be made or enforced which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, or of this State, or deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws. And it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, by appropriate legislation, to protect every person in the due enjoyment of the rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed in this section.

ARTICLE II.

SEC. 2. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, or has legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, twenty years old, or upward, who shall have resided in this State six months next preceding the election, and shall have resided thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, and shall have paid all taxes which may have been required of him, and which he may have had an opportunity of paying, agreeably to law, for the year next preceding the election, (except as hereinafter provided,) shall be deemed an elector, and every male citizen of the United States, of the age aforesaid, (except as hereinafter provided,) who may be a resident of the State at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be deemed an elector, and shall have all the rights of an elector, as aforesaid. *Provided,* That no soldier, sailor or marine in the military or naval service of the United States, shall acquire the rights of an elector by reason of being stationed on duty in this State; and no person shall vote, who, if challenged, shall refuse to take the following oath:

"I do swear that I have not given, or received, nor do I expect to give, or receive, any money, treat, or other thing of value, by which my vote, or any vote, is affected, or expected to be affected, at this election, nor have I given or promised any reward, or made any threat, by which to prevent any person from voting at this election."

I am aware that gentlemen argue that the eligibility of the colored elector to office should have been affirmatively stated by specific enactment in the Constitution, in order to vest in him that privilege. It might with more propriety be argued that a Constitution framed by delegates who were voted for by 85,000 black men and 25,000 white men, and ratified by the votes of 70,000 black men and 25,000 white men, did not carry with it that privilege to the white elector, because it was not affirmatively stated.

Admitting, however, that this privilege ought to have been so granted, and we find that, by paragraph 3 of article 11 of the Constitution, the Code of Laws known as IRWIN's Code continues of force, when not inconsistent with the Constitution. Section 1,648 of that Code is as follows: "Among the rights of citizens are the enjoyment of personal security, of personal liberty, private property and the disposition thereof, the elective franchise, the right to hold office, to appeal to the courts, to testify as a witness, to perform any civil function and to keep and bear arms."

Section 1,849 of the Code states that "all citizens are entitled to exercise all their rights as such, unless specially prohibited by law."

Sections 1,850 and 1,851 specially prohibit females and infants—both of which classes are citizens—from exercising certain of the rights of citizens.

Will any one declare that these sections are inconsistent with the Constitution?

Will any one deny that a negro is a citizen?

In the Constitutional Convention which framed the Constitution under which we act, on the 15th day of February, 1868, Mr. WADDELL, of Polk, moved the reconsideration of so much of the journal as related to the striking out of the 10th section of the report of the Committee on Franchise, for the purpose of offering the following as a substitute for said section, namely: "*White men only* shall be eligible to office of truth, honor or profit, or employment, whether municipal, judicial or political, in this State, and *white men only* shall serve as jurors in the Courts." This motion *was voted down* by a vote of 103 to 19. If the Convention intended that white men only should hold office, why did they not adopt Mr. WADDELL's motion?

Again, is it reasonable to suppose that a class of citizens, who had been recognized and commissioned as officers to execute the Reconstruction acts, by holding the elections, and who had been qualified officers of the Convention which framed our Constitution, should be now any the less eligible under the Constitution which they participated in framing, unless the right they then enjoyed had been curtailed, or entirely withdrawn by express enactment?

No, gentlemen; the framers of the Constitution *made no distinction between electors, or citizens, on account of race or color, and neither can you without violating it.*

It is argued that this can be done under paragraph 1, section 4, article 3: "Each House shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members, and shall have power to punish them for disorderly behavior or misconduct by censure, fine, imprisonment, or expulsion; but no member shall be expelled except by a vote of two-thirds of the House from which he is expelled."

Each House is the judge *only as to whether its members are qualified according to the provisions of the Constitution* and of laws made in pursuance thereof; but the House certainly shall not "judge" members to be ineligible or disqualified, because their political sentiments or the color of their skin is not acceptable to the majority; nor shall they, in case there be a doubt as to the legitimacy of such an act, *place the weight of that doubt against the person on trial.* Having first silenced *en masse* the votes of twenty-five of your members, and then by resolution, in defiance of the Constitution, declared them ineligible, you now propose to fill their places by citizens who failed to receive a majority of the votes in their respective counties.

Is that a republican form of government, where a majority of the electors rule? Are not the privileges of a citizen "abridged" by your action? Does not the Constitution of the United States guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and to the citizens all their privileges or immunities? Is it not the duty of Congress, by appropriate legislation, to enforce that Constitution? Have we, from our past experience, any reason to believe that Congress will fail in its duty?

But, reasoning from motives of policy alone, the denial of the right of colored men to office will but stimulate a desire on their part, which has not heretofore existed, to press themselves forward into official positions. At the result of an election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, when none participated except the negroes and the few white friends of self-government who were not over-awed by the opponents of reconstruction, we find an assemblage of 169 members, of whom only 33 were persons of color, and in the late election, when every possible means was used to prevent white persons from becoming candidates on the popular side of the question, *out of one thousand two hundred and eighty-three persons elected to office only forty five of that number are colored.* Add to these facts that, with a General Assembly of two hundred and seventeen members, but thirty-one are colored, and it must be apparent to the unprejudiced mind that the *colored men have not acquired that insatiable thirst for office* which is so characteristic of our own race. The denial, however, of a well-established right will beget contention for the enjoyment of it.

In conclusion, I most respectfully and earnestly call upon you, as lovers of our common country and well-wishers of the peace and good order of the State, to pause in the suicidal course upon which you have entered, urged on as you are by bold, bad men outside your body, whose wicked councils have once drenched our land in blood, and whose ambition now is to ruin that which they cannot rule.

ACTION OF THE HOUSE.

During its reading, Mr. BURTZ said it was disrespectful to the House. We had declared negroes ineligible, and let us stick to it. Let us vindicate our dignity and return the same to His Excellency.

Mr. DUNCAN offered the following:

Resolved, That that portion of the communication of His Excellency reflecting upon the action of this House in deciding upon the eligibility of free persons of color, under the Constitution, be returned to His Excellency, with the following resolution:

Resolved, That said communication is not warranted by the resolution upon which His Excellency was requested to act, and that the Constitution declares that the members of each House are the judges of the qualifications of its own members, and not the Governor; they are the keepers of their own consciences, and not His Excellency.

On the adoption of the resolution, the yeas were 71, nays 32.

Mr. BRYANT offered a protest against seating the white members *vice* negroes unseated. Not in order. Mr. TUMLIN moved to swear in the members declared elected *vice* the negroes declared ineligible. Mr. RAWLS moved to amend by saying: Provided they are not men of color. Agreed to. Mr. SHUMATE moved to amend further; Provided they are not ineligible under the 3d section, 14th article, Constitutional Amendment. Agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted. Mr. SHUMATE moved that Messrs. HARPER, of Terrell, LEE and O'NEAL, be appointed a committee to examine into the eligibility of the new members under the Constitutional Amendment. Not agreed to.

The following members appeared, were sworn and took their seats: S. McComb, Baldwin County; O. G. Sparks, Bibb; J. R. Saussy, Chatham; J. A. Scott, Columbia; J. B. Park, Greene; J. E. Pearson and G. S. Carpenter, Hancock; W. L. Hitchcock, Morgan; T. W. Grimes, Muscogee; J. R. Kimbrough, Talbot; T. S. Hunnley, Warren.

The returns from Warren, Macon and McIntosh were reported so incomplete that the Committee were unable to report at once.

The Clerk was ordered to give notice to other new members to appear and be qualified.

The House adjourned to 9 A. M. to-morrow.

MARYLAND.

The Democratic Candidates for Congress.

The Democratic candidates for Congress in Maryland are: First District, Hon. SAMUEL HAMBLETON, who was selected on the twelfth ballot, after a very lively contest; Second District, Hon. STEVENSON ARCHER, the present member; Third District, Hon. THOMAS SWANN, present Governor of the State; Fifth District, Hon. FREDERICK STONE, the present member. The present representatives of the First and Third Districts, Messrs. PHELPS and MCCULLOUGH, had in advance declined being candidates for renomination. The Convention in the Fourth District has been unable to agree after two days' balloting, and has adjourned until the 22d inst. The candidates were Col. MAULSBY, A. K. SYESTER and PHILIP ROMAN. Of the nominees the Baltimore *Sun* says:

"All the candidates thus nominated are men of some note in the politics of the State, having filled various public positions. Mr. HAMBLETON, of the First District, is a native of Talbot County, was originally a Whig in politics, has been a member of both branches of the Legislature and has been several times heretofore spoken of for Congressional honors, both as Senator and Representative. Mr. ARCHER, of the Second District, is a native of Harford County, is an earnest Democrat, and has served on several occasions in the Legislature of the State. Mr. SWANN, of the Third District, is a native of Virginia, is well known as having been for a number of years the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad during its progress to the Ohio, and then of the Parkersburg Railroad, and as having only entered politics after his retirement from those works, since which period he has served two terms as Mayor of Baltimore, (having been elected by the Know-Nothings,) and, having been made Governor of the State by the Union Party in 1865, was continued in that position under the new Constitution by the Conservatives. He was originally a Whig. Mr. STONE, of the Fifth District, is a native of Charles County, where he resides, has always been a Democrat, frequently representing his county in the Legislature, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1864. All these gentlemen are lawyers, and Mr. STONE assisted in the codification of the laws of the State, and was the counsel of HAROLD in the Lincoln assassination trial."

Speech of Senator Wm. Pinkney Whyte.

After the nomination of Gov. SWANN for Congress by the Democratic Convention of the Third District of Maryland, on Thursday, loud calls were made for Hon. WILLIAM PINKNEY WHYTE, who was appointed by Gov. SWANN to fill Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON's unexpired term in the United States Senate. Mr. WHYTE arose and said:

"I thank you for this manifestation of your kind feeling toward me, and in response to your call, I rise to say that I indorse your nomination just so unanimously made, and shall support your nominee with all the energy and power I possess. I shall support him, not because I owe Gov. SWANN anything for the right of suffrage which, in 1866 and 1867, he gave to so many of you, for I was a voter in 1865, nor because of any supposed obligation which might exist in so far as that the high and honorable position which I now hold was conferred on me by him. That appointment I recognize to have been made, not surely for any merit of my own, but as a manifestation that Gov. SWANN wished to honor the young, active and living Democracy in the person of the humble man who now addresses you. Shall I offend the rules of good taste in saying that I have not spoken to Gov. SWANN more than twice in my life, once in the Fall of 1866, in New-York, and in July last, at the time he handed me the commission of Senator and asked my acceptance of the place, adding these words: 'I have always intended to offer you this appointment, and I do so now the more cheerfully, because while others have been pressed upon me, neither you nor your personal friends have approached me on the subject.' These were the terms on which I was appointed, and none other—and neither before nor since have I, at any time, suggested to Gov. SWANN that I would support him for Congress. But I do so upon the same grounds and for the like reasons which impelled me to vote in Convention for the nomination of Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR. I want to oust the Radicals from power, and I am ready to forgive and forget the past, and to follow any leader who will bring victory to our banners. In this contest I have put my hand to the plow, and shall never look back. And so are you and every true man whose heart is not swayed by passion, and whose resentments do not prevent his 'dead past burying its dead;' bound to use every means to rescue our country from the perils which now surround it. With that view the New-York Convention declared in its resolutions that 'upon this platform the Democratic Party appeal to every patriot, inciuding all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present struggle for the liberties of the people; and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such coöperating with us as friends and brothers.' When I voted for that resolution I did it in good faith, and when it went forth to the Conservative men of all parts of the country it was meant as a truth, and not as a falsehood. In fidelity to it, those brave Southern men who fought upon the bloodiest battle-fields voted for Gen. HANCOCK, for ANDREW JOHNSON, and Gen. BLAIR, and no nobler type of its truth could be found than in the grasped hands of WADE HAMPTON and Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND across the floor of that Convention. In this spirit I to-day range myself under the banner of THOMAS SWANN, who, I believe, is ready and willing and manly enough to meet on the floor of Congress the Washburnes and Schencks, and the Butlers and Logans, and to defend the honor and integrity of the State of Maryland. His friends have shown their estimate of him in their struggle for his nomination, and now that that is over, let us heal the breaches which zeal and excitement may have made among us; let us close up the ranks in the face of the common enemy; let us ask all our party friends to forgive and forget, and to come again as 'friends and brothers,' to the rescue of the Constitution and the liberties of the people."

Gen. Lee's Reply to Gen. Rosecrans—Meeting in Norfolk.

Many of the citizens of Norfolk, Va., met on Thursday night last to indorse Gen. LEE's reply to the letter of Gen. ROSECRANS. The Norfolk *Journal* seems to look upon the meeting, however, as a testimonial to Gen. LEE personally, as it says: "The meeting was composed of all classes of our citizens, who expressed a most lively interest in the demonstration, which fully evinced their purpose to sustain Gen. LEE, who has, in every position of life, been weighed in the balance and never found wanting—as the soldier, the citizen, the Christian and the man, in all that ennobles manhood, and which makes a good name the immediate jewel of the soul. The demonstration was gratifying in many respects—as the old and the young, 'Yank' and 'Reb,' all combined in one harmonious gathering to do honor to the sentiments of one who has given the world a name which will be honored for all time to come as a compeer of WASHINGTON, 'first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen,' the nation's pride and Virginia's glory—R. E. LEE."

Gen. RICHARD L. PAGE presided, and thanked the meeting for the honor they had conferred upon him in selecting him for that position. The *Journal* says it was not a political meeting, but one of dignity, and it proceeded to business by Dr. S. K. JACKSON moving that a committee of seven be appointed to draft a series of resolutions. This was carried, and the Committee reported the following, which, upon motion of Capt. JAMES BARRON HOPE, were adopted as a whole:

Whereas, The letter of Gen. LEE (in reply to Major-Gen. ROSECRANS) has developed the views and opinions of that great and good man; and *Whereas,* We approve the liberal and magnanimous sentiments of Gen. ROSECRANS, which do him honor as a patriot and soldier; and *Whereas,* Gen. LEE, who is first in our hearts in peace as he was first in war, has, in addition to his own sentiments and opinions, expressed what he justly conceives to be ours; therefore, be it

1. *Resolved,* That we, who once represented the army, the navy, the civil service and the citizenship of the late Confederate States, do, in public meeting assembled, ratify and reaffirm the sentiments and opinions contained in the above-named letter of Gen. LEE.

2. That we affirm for ourselves, and in our own behalf, that we have accepted the result of the late contest, and do not desire to renew what has been so conclusively determined; nor do we mean to permit any one subject to our control to attempt its renewal, or to violate any of our obligations to the Government of the United States.

3. That involuntary servitude, except for crime, is abolished and ought not to be re-established, and that the negro race among us should be treated with justice, humanity and good faith; and that every means that the wisdom of the Legislature can devise should be used to make them useful and intelligent members of the community.

4. That we appreciate the motives which impelled Gen. ROSECRANS to write his letter of the 20th ultimo, and Gen. LEE and his distinguished advisers to reply thereto; and we again ratify and reaffirm all that has been said by him and them in our name, without reserve.

Is Forrest a Butcher?—A Little Bit of History.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Sept. 7, 1868.

Since Gen. N. B. FORREST has again become active as a member of the Democratic Party, reorganized on a peace footing, it has been denied that, while fighting in the field for that party, he was in any way responsible for the massacre at Fort Pillow. In addition to the fact, lately ascertained, that the Confederate Congress thanked him by joint resolution for that butchery, there is an official letter from Major-Gen. D. L. Stanley, vouching for the truth of a statement which throws some light upon FORREST's own exploits as a negro-killer. The letter is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION FOURTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, BLUE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Tenn., April 21, 1864.

——: The late massacre at Fort Pillow, by FORREST, seems to have filled the community with indignation and surprise. To those in the front of our armies, who know FORREST, there is nothing at all astonishing in his conduct at Fort Pillow. I know that this very much respected Confederate hero has, upon former occasions, condescended to become his own executioner.

To show the style of the man JEFF. DAVIS and the Confederacy delight to honor, I will relate the following, which was stated to me last Summer by a rebel citizen of Middle Tennessee, a man of high standing in his community, who had it from his nephew, an officer serving under FORREST:

About the middle of the Summer of 1862 FORREST surprised the post of Murfreesboro, commanded by Brig.-Gen. T. T. CRITTENDEN, of Indiana. The garrison was composed mostly of the Ninth Michigan and Third Minnesota Infantry, and the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. After some little fighting the troops were surrounded.

A mulatto man, who was a servant to one of the officers of the Union forces, was brought to FORREST on horseback. The latter inquired of him, with many oaths, what he was doing there. The mulatto answered that he was a free man, and came out as a servant to an officer, naming the man. FORREST, who was on horseback, deliberately put his hand to his holster, drew his pistol, and blew the man's brains out.

The rebel officer stated that the mulatto man came from Pennsylvania; and the same officer denounced the act as one of cold-blooded murder, and declared he would never again serve under FORREST.

The murdered man was not a soldier, and, indeed, the occurrence took place before the United States Government determined to arm negroes. Of the truth of this there is not a shadow of doubt, as it can be established any day by living witnesses.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) D. S. STANLEY, Major-General.

The Blunder of the Chinese Embassy.

From the Chicago Evening Post, Sept. 9.

Poor SUN-TAJEN! Poor CHIN-TAJEN! Poor CHANG-WANG SOU-CHONG, and such others as compose the Chinese Embassy! They depart from America to-day. They have been sojourning pleasantly along the eastern borders of this great country, which, for them, has flowed with milk and honey, or with the preferable substitutes, rice and champagne. Their pig-tailed Excellencies have been entertained by the eloquence of the wise men of the East, of which they understood not a word. They have quaffed and eaten at stately banquets, while inwardly longing for the plain rice and *tscha* of the Celestial Empire. They have clambered over the New-England hills, and run the gauntlet of New-England spindles. They have enjoyed such pleasures as the Atlantic coast afforded, or as the judgment of old fogy officials should decree to entertain them withal. But there comes a day of reckoning. These Ambassadors are sent here with an errand, and not for pleasure merely. By-and-by they will reach the Celestial Empire again, and prostrating themselves at the feet of the Emperor, the Child of the Sun demands of them, "What have you to report from America?" "Most Sublime of Monarchs, we visited the Chief Tajen at Washington——" "Never mind Washington; go on." "We went to Boston, to Chelsea, to New-York——" "Never mind these towns," says the Child of the Sun, "*tell us about Chicago!*" "Illustrious Emperor, we did not see Chicago. Tajen Bur-Ling-Game and Tajen Se-Ward——" "Silence! What! not go to Chicago, the great trade-city of that country!—the city which is building a railroad to the very doors of our Empire! Is this the way in which you have passed your time in the Christian countries? You are not fit for a Mandarin of the Celestial Empire!" And the royal headsman will, in all likelihood, get an order to chop off the heads of poor CHIN and SUN, and all their fellow Embassadors. Even BURLINGAME will be lucky if he gets off with a less sacrifice than that of his diplomatic mutton-chop whiskers.

HOMESTEAD FOR GEN. WISE.—Our fellow-citizens of foreign birth, all over the country, appear to be working in good earnest to provide for Gen. HENRY A. WISE a well-stocked homestead, on which he may spend his declining years in peace and affluence. He was their champion in 1855, when the tide of Know Nothingism, after having spread all over the North, threatened to engulf Virginia and to deprive our foreign born citizens of their dearest political rights, and drive them from the worship of God according to the dictates of their own consciences. By his herculean efforts in the campaign, he arrested the flood and gave its *coup de grace* to this proscriptive organization. The Irishmen of this city, with quick generosity, for which they are celebrated, have commenced to move in the matter, and are now engaged in making up an organization for the purpose of soliciting and receiving subscriptions to further the object they have in view.—*Richmond Enquirer and Examiner, Sept. 11.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Improvement and Preservation of Wood.

The rapid destruction of our forests, owing to the increasing demands of manufactures, railroads and the short-sighted policy of settlers in clearing off their land, with little or no reference to the future, has for some time attracted public attention to the necessity of providing against the diminution of the supply of wood. Economists forsee the time when our once densely-wooded hills and plains will become as barren as those of Greece, if the consumption of wood goes on at the present rate and no means are taken to make up the loss.

There are two ways in which this can be done. The forests can either be replenished, as is done in some parts of Europe, or the wood used for railroad ties, buildings, dock-piles, &c., may be rendered indestructible, and thereby lessen the demand upon the forests. This plan has often been attempted, with varying success. The latest attempt in this country is that of the "American Wood-preserving Company," of this City, who claim to have invented a process by which the fibres of the softest and most easily-worked wood can be rendered as indestructible as stone, and more enduring than iron. The process is simple and inexpensive. It consists merely in filling the pores of the wood with a preparation of resin, invented by Mr. HEINEMAN, which, it is claimed, will prevent the entrance of water and matter soluble in it, which ordinarily facilitate the decomposition of organic substances. The process is also a protection against the destruction produced by worms, and also against dry rot, so frequently, and at times so rapidly, destructive to wooden ships, to the beams of many of our edifices, to our bridges, railroad ties, &c., causing annual losses of millions of dollars and hundreds of human lives.

The most common woods, such as pine, birch, hemlock, &c., which have been subjected to this process, assume the appearance of the more costly varieties of woods, such as black walnut, rosewood and mahogany, and can be used instead of these for the manufacture of furniture. Even after saturation the wood is easily worked by ordinary carpenters' tools. It has all the beauty and firmness of the fine woods, and takes as clear a polish.

If the process is really capable of all the inventors claim for it, it cannot fail to be very valuable. It will be curious if the art of preserving wood, so well known to the ancient Egyptians, should be rediscovered in this age and in this country. Yet this seems probable. The specimens of wood from the Pyramids, now in the Egyptian Museum, have the dark-brown appearance of the pieces subjected to Mr. HEINEMAN's process, and even the most searching microscopic test fails to discover any material difference. Of course, the practical value of the modern process can be determined by actual experience only. If Mr. HEINEMAN has really invented a process by which the quality of the cheaper kinds of wood can be improved, and the fibres at the same time made impervious to moisture, and therefore indestructible by ordinary influence, he has rendered our commercial interests a very valuable and important service. Every day brings some new use for wood. It is demanded for the thousands of miles of railroads building in all parts of the country, for docks, for ships, for buildings of every description, for many kinds of machinery and implements of agriculture. These uses require an immense supply of wood, and the demand grows greater every year. The importance of a process by which wood may be improved and rendered less liable to destruction can, therefore, be easily appreciated.

The Great Book Trade Sale.

The largest book trade auction sale ever known in this country is now going forward under the direction of LEAVITT & STREBEIGH in the Mercantile Library building. It began last Thursday, and will continue throughout this week. The catalogue numbers 490 pages. Nearly every bookseller in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and several in London, have sent large invoices. Books that have been shelved for years as unsalable, and others in good demand, have equally been subjected to the hammer, and have brought from thirty to seventy per cent. on wholesale prices.

No sales are made to the general public. Only booksellers are allowed to buy. The auction-room, therefore, is but slenderly filled.

The first invoice offered was that of J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia. It was exceedingly large, and embraced works, both standard and ephemeral. SHAKESPEARE, BYRON, SCOTT, MOORE and BURNS sold at good figures; ROLLIN and MACAULEY were in similar demand. CHAMBERS' standard works, as the "Cyclopedia of English Literature," "Book of Days," &c., sold at about fifty per cent. on trade prices. The Ouida novels, and others of a light character, brought eighty per cent., and the Bibles and Prayer-books about seventy-five per cent.

The American News Company followed LIPPINCOTT with an extensive collection of miscellaneous works; and ADAMS & Co., and TABER & Co., of New-Bedford, offered a large range of photographs and stereoscopic views.

On the second day HURD & HOUGHTON presented various editions of DICKENS and other modern novelists, together with works of CARLYLE, BACON, and juvenile books from the Riverside Press. These averaged fifty and sixty per cent. BENNETT, of London, contributed a fine collection of English books, and QUARITCH, of the same city, sent archæological works of value, including the Arabic Dictionary of JOSEPH CATAFAGO, and a learned work on the Celtic Druids, in which it is attempted to prove that they emigrated originally from India and introduced the Cadmean system of letters into Europe. An invoice of O. S. FELT & Co. then followed, together with several contributions. Among these was one from GEO. R. LOCKWOOD, consisting of AUDUBON's "Birds and Quadrupeds of America," in eleven volumes, with 650 colored plates. This beautiful work was valued at $250, and brought a price but little below its estimate. DUFFIELD ASHMEAD's collection of moral and fairy tales, cook books, &c., closed the list.

On Saturday the invoices of T. B. PETERSON & BRO., and F. W. GETZ & Co., of Philadelphia, brought fifty to sixty per cent. of wholesale rates, and those of WIDDLETON & Co., P. T. KENEDY, JAMES DUFFY, and E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, of this city brought an average of fifty per cent. P. O'SHEA, of New-York, offered a series of Catholic books of religious worship, which brought only moderate prices.

To-day invoices of THOMAS NELSON & SONS, GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS, JAMES MILES, and G. P. PUTNAM & Co., of this City, and J. E. TILTON & Co., of Boston, will be sold.

The Girls' Lodging House.

NEW-YORK, No. 125 BLEECKER-STREET, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On my arrival from the West to-day my attention was called to an article, which recently appeared in your valuable paper, stating that a respectable girl, brought by a policeman, had been refused admission to our house on account of the lateness of the hour. The truth is, the Assistant went to the door to ascertain who was there, and, after learning, told the parties she would go and speak to the Matron, as she had the key of the door. She returned as soon as possible and found they had left. Please insert this and oblige,

E. TROTT, Superintendent.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DIED FROM INJURIES.—Yesterday morning CATHARINE ANDERSON, a widow, aged 55, and a native of England, died at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries sustained on the 5th inst. The deceased dropped some fish in Duane-street, near Elm, and as she stooped to pick them up, was knocked down and run over by a cart driven by DANIEL RAFTER. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest to-day.

DISEASED CATTLE.—Forty head of cattle from Illinois were on Saturday shipped on board the steamer *Fah Kee* at Pier 12, East River, intended for the Bermuda market. During that night and yesterday forenoon thirteen of the animals died, so Dr. HARRIS was notified, and the Board of Health at once ordered the removal of the carcases to the offal dock and the live cattle to be sent to the Quarantine yard.

THE MORGUE.—There was brought to the Morgue Sunday, Sept. 13, 1868, from the foot of North Moore-street, North River, the body of an unknown man, aged about 23 years, 5 feet 6 inches high. Had brown hair and sandy moustache. Had on blue cloth coat, black cloth pants, plaid woolen shirt and light calfskin boots. Body too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue for identification.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The meteorological records kept at Central Park report the mean temperature of the weather during the week ending on Saturday last at 72° 64', the minimum being at 1 P. M. of the 12th, when the thermometer stood at 84° 50'. It rained four days out of the week, there being altogether eight showers, and 0.382 inches rain fall.

MINOR ITEMS.—The remains of an unknown man were found yesterday in the North River, at the foot of North Moore-street, and were taken to the Morgue for identification and inquest......FREDERICK SCHOOLE, a German, aged 37, of Forty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, was found drowned in the pond on Ninth-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street. His remains were sent to the Morgue. ......TERENCE COLLINS, of No. 32 City Hall place, was assaulted by rowdies on Saturday in James-slip, and sustained severe wounds......GOTTLIEB SHALER, of Ninety-second-street and Broadway, attempted to get off car No. 93 of the Eighth-avenue line, and fell, having a leg fractured. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital......ELLEN LONG was assaulted by Mrs. MURPHY, at No. 19 Cherry-street, yesterday, and had her cheek cut with a table-knife. Her assailant escaped......THOS. SMITH, aged 18, of Melrose, fell off the steamer *Sylvan Stream*, at the foot of One-hundred-and-thirtieth-street, and was rescued by the Police......MICHAEL WELDON, of Madison-street, near Gouverneur, fell off Pier No. 23, East River, while intoxicated, and was rescued by the Police.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A SMALL FIRE AND A BIG FIGHT.—At a late hour on Saturday night a fire broke out at the Oil Works of THOMBY & RICHARDSON, corner of Delevan and Dwight streets, originating from a leak in the still. There was very little damage sustained, but the occasion was embraced by the fireman as an opportunity to bring out in bold relief some of the peculiar beauties of the Volunteer Fire Department system, as it flourishes in Brooklyn. Having a very small fire, the members of engine companies Nos. 1 and 6 chose to have an extensive fight. So they went at it with fists and other rigid weapons, and knocked away at each other until it came to the turn of the foreman of No. 1, who was knocked down and rather unhandsomely pummelled. At this juncture a determined effort was made to inaugurate peace, Roundsman GOVERNS, of the Forty-third Precinct, and Engineer DOWD having gone in among the fighters proclaiming the new but unpopular doctrine. The fight was suppressed eventually, but not until many visages had been rendered so as not to be particularly attractive. As No. 6 was going to the fire JOHN CLYNE was thrown from the tender on which he was riding, and before he could recover himself, was run over by truck No. 5, and seriously injured.

TOO SLEEPY.—ARTHUR J. HEENEY, on Saturday night, having been overcome by the heat, or hard work, or something, threw himself down in a careless manner on a cart at the rear of No. 29 Main-street, and slept. While he was in this condition, "on a cart," some unscrupulous person took away his hunting-case silver watch valued at $30.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—JAMES DOUGHERTY, being somewhat under the influence of liquor, on Saturday evening, determining to introduce himself to the society of the Naiads, jumped into the river at the foot of Jay-street. His design was frustrated by some citizens who saw his operations and saved him, but in a nearly exhausted condition.

FELL FROM A THIRD-STORY WINDOW.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning DAVID WEATHERHEAD, 50 years of age, residing at No. 4 Portland-avenue, fell from a window on the third story to the sidewalk, and was seriously injured. Dr. OSTRANDER, who was called in to attend him, pronounced the injuries fatal.

THE ALDERMEN.—The Aldermen, after a long Summer recess, will hold their first regular meeting this afternoon. They are expected to pass a number of resolutions relative to various newly-discovered sunken lots filled with water, in violation of law and of the public health.

RUN-OVER ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening CHARLES VAN SISE was run over by an express wagon at the corner of Debevoise-street and De Kalb-avenue; and sustained such severe injuries that he is not expected to recover. He was taken to the City Hospital.

NEW-JERSEY.

DROWNED.—A young man named SAMUEL BERGEN, about 22 years of age, was drowned yesterday afternoon in the unfilled portion of an old canal adjoining the Morris and Essex Railroad trestle-works. He went in to bathe, but by some means got beyond his depth and was drowned. Two boys bathing with him at the time made no attempt to rescue him. The father of the deceased is a shoemaker, residing in Prince-street, New-York. The body has been recovered.

KILLED.—A boy named JOHN DUANE, son of Mr. PETER DUANE, residing at the corner of Newark and Monroe streets, Hoboken, was killed yesterday by a train of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company. He had been walking on the track, when the locomotive struck him and immediately killed him. He was only 12 years of age at the time of his death.

DROWNED.—A man named CALEB FORNI, a workman at the Poudrette Mills, was drowned in the Hackensack River a few days ago. FORNI had been walking on the bank when his foot slipped and he fell into the river. His body was not recovered until yesterday afternoon. Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, will hold an inquest this evening.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—MOORE, ALDERMAN.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

The Fourth Ward Police made a raid, on Saturday night, on the reputed disorderly houses, at Nos. 61 and 105 Chatham-street, kept by CHARLES ROTHMAN and HAMAN VOLKET. These men were arrested on a charge of maintaining resorts for abandoned characters of both sexes, and they were arraigned before the acting Magistrate yesterday and held for trial in the sum of $500 bail each.

FELONIOUS ASSAULTS.

CHARLES KING, of No. 58 Centre-street, caused the arrest of NICHOLAS ROTHMAN on a charge of having feloniously dealt him a blow on the head with a mallet.

LOUIS TELLER was arrested and arraigned before the Magistrate on a charge of having struck his wife LOUISA with a chair, at No. 126 Greenwich-street. Both of the accused were held for trial.

Officer JAMES O'DEAY, of the Fourth Precinct, attempted to arrest WM. BROWN and JOHN HAGGERTY on Saturday night, for disorderly conduct, when they assaulted him, and beat him cruelly with his own club. They were subsequently rearrested, and the acting Magistrate held them for trial.

ROBBING A SEAMAN.

WM. SCOTT, a Scotch sailor, arrived in New York after a four-years' cruise in the United States Navy, and proceeded to the sailors' boarding-house No. 90 Roosevelt-street, where he formed the acquaintance of SAMUEL S. SMITH, a Massachusetts sailor, and the pair became quite intimate, SCOTT having counted his $550 several times in the presence of SMITH. On Friday night SCOTT became intoxicated, and was taken to No. 112 Roosevelt-street by SMITH, and when he awoke he missed his money. SMITH was accordingly arrested, and when arraigned before the Magistrate was fully committed to answer the charge at the General Sessions.

A SINGULAR CASE.

ISAAC P. CORSON, a sailor, residing at No. 9 Carlisle-street, was knocked down in the street by CHARLES HENNING, a Norwegian, who keeps a boarding-house at No. 131 Liberty-street, and before CORSON could rise again he was run over by a cart driven by an unknown man, and so severely injured that he was sent to Bellevue Hospital. HENNING was arrested, and on being arrigned before the Alderman he was committed.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

PROBABLE FATAL AFFRAY.

A raffle was held on Saturday evening at JOHN WOLF's liquor-store, on the corner of Canal and Renwick streets, for the disposal of a mearschaum pipe, when TIMOTHY MURPHY, of No. 259 Hudson-street, was the lucky winner. Among the contestants was one ROBERT WATSON, residing in Vandam-street, and who bears the reputation of being partiall insane and dangerous man. A quarrel occurred between WATSON and MURPHY relative to the pipe, though the disputants got no further than a few bitter and hasty words, when they separated for the time being. WATSON then proceeded to the lager-beer saloon No. 495 Canal-street, kept by FRED. HAAS, where he was followed by MURPHY, who, it is alleged, stabbed WATSON in the stomach with a pen-knife, without any provocation. He was immediately arrested by Officer MCDERMOTT, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who was standing on the sidewalk, conversing with the proprietor, and he was locked up over night at the Greenwich-street Police Station. WATSON was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where his wound was pronounced to be a very dangerous if not fatal one. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice LEDWITH yesterday, and remanded by him to the Station to await the result of the wound inflicted. MURPHY has always borne a good reputation as an orderly and inoffensive man, and he claims to have acted in self-defence. WATSON has frequently been under arrest for insanity.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

JOHN CODY, a contractor, aged 49, and JOHN CODY, his son, aged 17, were arrested on Saturday night by the Twentieth Precinct Police on a charge of having committed a felonious assault upon JOHN BURNS, of Twenty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue, when, it is alleged, the younger CODY shot BURNS in the head with a pistol. BURNS had his wound dressed and was taken home. The prisoners were arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday and discharged, as there was no complainant.

Court Calendars for Tuesday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.

No calendar will be called, and *ex parte* business only will be attended to. Causes set down for Monday will stand until Tuesday.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Jones, J.

Naturalizations at 11 A. M.; motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Motions will be heard at 11½ A. M.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
97	Sullivan vs. Peters.	119	Murphy vs. Dwyer.
—	Harrington vs. Ryder.	120	Appel vs. Delger.
—	Whitely vs. Lane.	121	Dunn vs. Johnson.
—	Angell vs. Berry.	122	Norris vs. Johnston.
—	Heckeraner vs. Peters.	123	Bittang vs. Hart.
110	Merzeau vs. Tregan.	124	McDermott vs. Cussick.
111	Johnston vs. Pinckey.	125	Ellinger vs. Brush.
112	Hammil vs. Hammil.	126	Behrens vs. Frink.
112½	Green vs. Brown.	127	Hall vs. Lightstill.
113	O'Donnell vs. Shipman.	128	Mackintosh vs. Schlesinger.
114	Fogg vs. Carey.	129	Loder vs. Eustace.
115	Schnittier vs. Schrankler.	130	Hale vs. Shaw.
116	Baldwin vs. Rosenberg.	131	McCready vs. Selbolt.
117	Schwartz vs. Bergmann.	132	Conroy vs. Smith.
118	Jones vs. Penistan.	133	Lichenstadter vs. Engel

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 12, 1868.

$26,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅝	100	U. S. Ex. Co.	45
28,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	108⅞	300	N. Y. C. R.	123¾
75,000	5-20s, C, '64	109⅞	500	do	123¾
25,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, new	109	50	do	123⅝
175,000	5-20s, C. '67	109	500	do	123
1,000	do	108⅞	100	do....2d call	123
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c	70⅛	500	Erie R.	46
26,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	69⅛	200	do	46⅛
26,000	do....bet. call	68⅞	100	do..2d call.b30	45⅞
100,000	do....2d call	68⅞	150	Hud. R.......bet. c.	139
1,000	N. C. 6s, x-c	74⅞	500	Reading R.	89⅞
20,000	N. Car. St. 6s. new	73	100	do....bet. call	89⅞
5,000	do....bet. call	73	100	Mich. Cen.	119
3,000	Missouri S. 6s	92⅞	400	Tol., W. & W.	59
2,000	do	92	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	83
7,000	Erie 3d Mort	95	15	do	83¾
1,000	C. & N. W. con. conv. B	82⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts	85¾
4,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	83⅛	40	do	85
5,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M.	78⅛	20	do....2d call	86
2,000	Chi. R. I. & P. 7s	94⅞	100	Chi. & N. W.	86⅞
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d	98	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86⅞
3,000	Mich. C. 8s, N. Bs	117	300	Chi. & R. I. b60	101
3,000	C. & Miss. C. B.	87	100	do	100¾
11	Chatham Bank	145	100	P., F. W. & C.	107⅛
25	Bk. of Comm'th	115	200	do	107
100	Canton Co.	46	50	do	107⅛
200	W. U. Tel.	34⅛	200	New-Jersey C. R.	123⅞
100	Pacific Mail	103⅞	33	N. J. R....2d call	133⅞
100	Mariposa Prf., bet. call	10⅛	8	do	134
100	Bost. W. P. bt. call	15⅛	200	Chi. & Alton	158⅞
10	Adams Ex.	49	32	do....bet. call	158
20	do....bet. call	49⅛	100	Chi. & A. R. Prf.	158⅞
			200	do....bet. call	158
			100	Ohio & Mi. R.	28⅞
			100	Bos. Hart. & Erie	22⅛
			100	do....bet. call	22⅞
			100	Chic. & G. E.	40

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$10,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅞	15,000	5-20s, C, '65 new	109⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '62	113⅞	8,000	5-20s, C, '68	109⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '64	109⅞	10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	105
10,000	5-20s, C, '67	109			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Adams Ex.	48⅞	100	N. Y. Cen.	123⅞
100	Mer. U. Ex.	22⅞	100	P., F. W. & C.	107⅞
60	U. S. Ex.	44⅞	100	Ohio & Miss....b30	28⅞
100	West. U. Tel.	33⅞	100	do	28⅞
300	Erie R.	46⅞	100	Mil. & St. P.	91⅞
100	do....c	46⅞	100	M. So. & N. I.	83
100	do....s10	46⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts	85⅞
100	do....b5	46⅞	200	Clev. & Tol.	100⅞
100	do....b3	46⅞	100	Chic., R. I. & P.	100⅞
2000	do....s60	45⅞	100	do....b30	100⅞
300	Reading R.	89⅞	100	do....s10	100⅞
100	do....s10	89⅞	100	do	100⅞
200	do....s15	89⅞	300	Chi. & N. W. R.	83⅞
500	Tol., W. & W.	59⅞	100	do	86⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	91⅞	500	Chi. & N. W. P.	86⅞
100	do	91⅞	200	Mar. Pref.	10⅞
100	do	91			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$35,000	Tenn. 6s new	68⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	91⅞
20	Amer. Ex.	42⅞	100	Ohio & M.	28⅞
100	Adams Ex.	49⅞	100	do....b3	28⅞
300	U. S. Ex.	45⅞	400	M. S. & N. I.	83⅞
100	Mer. U. Ex.	22⅞	100	do....s10	83
300	Pacific Mail	103⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts	85⅞
100	West. U. Tel....b30	34	200	Clev. & Tol.	100⅞
100	do	33⅞	900	Chi., R. I. & P.	100⅞
2200	N. Y. Cen. R.	123⅞	500	Chi. & N. W.	86⅞
500	do	123⅞	50	do	86
600	do....c	123⅞	200	do	86⅞
300	Erie R.	45⅞	100	do....b3	86⅞
1300	Reading R....s60	89	200	do	86⅞
200	do	89⅞	200	do	86⅞
200	do	89⅞	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	86⅞
100	Chic. & Alton R.	157	100	Mar. Prf.	10⅞
100	Tol., W. & W....b30	59	300	do	10⅞
100	do	58⅞	100	do	10⅞
100	P., F. W. & C.	107⅞	100	do	10
300	do	107⅞			

MONDAY, Sept. 14—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 12, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$224,994
Decrease in Specie	664,836
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	2,554,435
Decrease in Deposits	2,365,271
Decrease in Circulation	30,500

	Sept. 14, 1867.	Sept. 12, 1868.	Sept. 5, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,707,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital	9,462,500	9,662,500	9,662,500
Total Capital	$83,170,200	$83,670,200	$83,670,200
Loans	....	272,055,690	271,830,696
Gold and Gold Notes	8,184,946	16,150,942	16,815,778
Other L. Tend'r	65,176,903	63,429,328	65,983,773
Deposits	193,086,775	205,489,070	207,854,341
Circulation	34,015,228	34,139,926	34,170,419
In Sub-Tre'y	119,381,287	89,302,187	87,439,482

The Bank Statement published to-day, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Sept. 5.	Sept. 12.	Sept. 14, 1867.
On deposits	$207,854,341	$205,489,070	$193,086,775
Circulation	34,170,419	34,139,926	34,015,228
Total	$242,024,760	$239,628,996	$227,102,003
25 ⅌ cent. would be	$60,506,190	$59,907,249	$56,775,501
They held:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	82,799,551	79,580,270	73,361,849
Excess	$22,293,361	$19,673,021	$16,586,348

The further decrease in Deposits and Greenbacks, both the result of orders for Currency from the West, of about two and a half millions each, was generally anticipated on the Street, and had no perceptible effect on the Money or Stock markets on Saturday. But very little Currency has yet been taken for the South, though this demand is expected to set in in the course of a few weeks. The scarcity of Small Notes, both National and Greenbacks, is already working some inconvenience to the Western Bankers and to their corresponding Banks here upon whom they make orders for Currency. But notice has been given from Washington that every facility will be extended at the Treasury in promptly exchanging Small Notes for the larger denominations which may be sent to the Department, for this purpose. The Department is constantly printing the 50 cent change notes of the Fractional Currency, and when requested to do so, will supply these notes to the National Banks or the Assistant Treasurers. The Treasury Office here, has on hand about $13,000,000 or $15,000,000 Greenback and National Notes; so that if our City Banks should run short on future orders for Currency to go South or West, they can make an exchange of their Legal Tender 3 ⅌ cent. Certificates, which now constitute an important part of their lawful Money basis. The present excess of all descriptions of lawful Money held by the Banks, it will be noticed, is still nearly twenty millions in excess of the required 25 ⅌ cent.

As heretofore explained, the general Money market is less disturbed than usual at this season of the year by the actual and apprehended orders for Currency to move the crops, by reason of the presence of a larger amount, in the aggregate, of Foreign Money balances, and of credits upon which further large sums can be drawn, if the money can be employed here at fair rates, as compared with 1½@2½ ⅌ cent. abroad, than ever before known. The probabilities of war, or of political or diplomatic difficulties on the other side to suddenly change the rates for Money, or to arrest, much less reverse the demand for United States Stocks, have been wholly removed by recent and reliable advices, and the the peace of Europe would seem to be assured until next Spring or Summer, at all events. That the New-York Banks may nevertheless experience some inconvenience for a few weeks later in the Fall to supply Greenbacks or National Bank Notes to the South, before the turn of Exchange from that quarter to pay for Merchandise bought in New-York—and for supplies bought from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, &c., to be paid for in New-York Exchange—is a point certainly not to be overlooked, nor the possible temporary effect upon the Money market to be lost sight of.

The general Trade of the past week was active, and especially satisfactory in Dry Goods, Foreign and Domestic. The anticipations early in the season have been fully realized in September, as in the latter weeks of August, and owing to these results and the facilities of the Atlantic Cable for duplicating orders, it is believed that the Foreign Dry Goods interest will continue well employed until late in October. In General Foreign Merchandise there was a renewal of demand during the week for Sugars, Coffee, Teas, &c., and a large business done at improving prices. In the line of Exports, the clearances of Domestic Produce show some improvement, and on the increasing scale of receipts by Canal and Railway, and the absence of anything like extravagant local speculation in Grain or Provisions, either here or at the West, the prospect is that the export orders, coming within the limits of the market, will be materially increased in October and November. The Export of Specie has fallen off to a few parcels of Gold and Silver bars and Foreign Coin brought in from California, &c. The Exchange on London at Havana has had an upward turn, and some Spanish Doubloons were returned to New-York last week, as unsalable at limits.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,222,255, against the total entries of $4,583,556 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,074,642, against $1,789,050 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $329,525, against $325,328 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,185,770. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 2,288 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 4,920.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to Aug. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$15,281,997	Aug. 8	$6,046,093
February	20,452,462	Aug. 15	4,312,898
March	25,213,380	Aug. 22	6,644,290
April	21,397,805	Aug. 29	6,198,507
May	21,673,084	Sept. 5	4,584,771
June	19,633,487	Sept. 12	4,222,255
July	23,861,215		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$179,472,244
Against same time 1867			191,784,058
Decrease since Jan. 1			$12,311,814

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$14,448,327	Aug. 5	$2,505,994
February	14,021,585	Aug. 12	3,209,512
March	13,563,450	Aug. 19	2,772,663
April	14,739,210	Aug. 26	3,568,654
May	15,333,559	Sept. 2	2,627,891
June	11,308,909	Sept. 9	3,074,642
July	11,071,975		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$112,446,665
Against same time 1867			126,920,720
Decrease since Jan. 1			$14,434,055
Gold, Sept. 12, 1868			144 ⅌ cent.
Gold, Sept. 14, 1867			144⅛ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$7,349,825	Aug. 8	$2,896,532
February	4,263,829	Aug. 15	653,493
March	3,694,912	Aug. 22	648,923
April	6,095,179	Aug. 29	492,034
May	15,936,231	Sept. 5	643,387
June	11,823,648	Sept. 12	325,525
July	10,584,558		
Total since Jan 1, 1868			$65,348,052
Against same time 1867			41,240,548
Increase since Jan. 1			$23,007,504

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$3,071,619	July	$3,112,094
February	4,132,576	August	3,254,947
March	3,196,196	Sept. 5	365,756
April	3,797,430	Sept. 8	715,000
May	4,302,656	Sept. 12	625,000
June	3,944,906		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$30,508,180
Against same time 1867			21,254,504
Increase since Jan. 1			$9,253,676

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1868:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$7,294,590	January	$16,016,501
February	6,786,728	February	1,880,086
March	11,335,934	March	8,109,556
April	10,249,419	April	276,099
May	10,009,176	May	17,053,376
June	8,206,097	June	1,779,749
July	9,555,594	July	18,798,213
August	12,263,844	August	1,222,446
Sept. 5	2,391,000	Sept. 5	2,152,000
Sept. 12	3,185,770	Sept. 12	495,318
Total	$84,136,580	Total	$62,843,345
To date, 1867	88,640,655	To date, 1867	43,037,765

The amount of Gold in the Treasury on the 1st of September was $92,570,901, of which

the Government owned		$67,409,281
Since for Customs, New-York	$5,576,770	
At outports	2,500,000—	8,076,770
Total		$75,486,051
Gold Interest paid, New-York	$2,647,318	
Other offices	1,200,000—	3,847,318
Gold now at disposal of Treasury		$71,638,733

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Sept. 14, '67.
American Gold Coin	144⅞@144	144⅛
Old U.S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅞@113⅞	114⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	108⅞@108⅞@108⅞	107⅞
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents. 10-40s	105@104⅞	99⅞
New-York Central	125⅞@123⅞	108
Erie	48⅞@45⅞	69⅞
Rock Island	102⅞@1 0⅞	103⅞
Michigan Southern	85⅞@83⅞	81⅞
Hudson River	140@141	131⅞
Northwestern	85⅞@86⅞	45⅞
Fort Wayne and Chicago	108⅞@107⅞	104⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87⅞@85⅞	87⅞
Reading	91⅞@89⅞@89⅞	102⅞
Northwestern Preferred	85⅞@86⅞	69⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅞@28⅞	27⅞
Pacific Mail	102⅞@104⅞@103⅞	129
St. Paul Preferred	89⅞@92@89@91⅞	65⅞
St. Paul Common	84⅞@90@87@91⅞	46⅞
Toledo and Wabash	58⅞@60	47

The sales of Gold Saturday were at 144⅛@144 @144⅛@144@143⅞ ⅌ cent. The closing sales were about 144 ⅌ cent., and the market somewhat weak, although the Cash Gold for delivery early in the day was not abundant, and Brokers carried over their balances at nominal rates of interest. The Foreign Exchanges were easy at 109@109⅛ ⅌ cent. for 60 day-Bills, standard names on London. Money at call to the Brokers was loaned at 3@4 ⅌ cent. by the private Banking houses, and 4@5 ⅌ cent. at Bank. The Banks lose on their averages this week about two and half millions in Deposits, the whole in Greenbacks, owing to the scarcity of National Bank Notes, to fill the orders from the West. Their Specie average is down $664,000, while the Treasury Office gains over three and a half millions, viz.: $3,185,770 received for Customs and $1,000,000 from the San Francisco Office, against only $495,318 Gold Interest paid out for the week. The Specie Export of the week is $329,525.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds opened steady in the morning, and left off generally firm at the close of business. The Border State Bonds were 1 ⅌ cent. lower for new Tennessees. The bearish feeling in the Railway Shares was renewed in the forenoon, New-York Central and Reading being the principal points of attack, with a few *short* contracts in the Western Stocks, and offers to sell Erie down to 46⅛@46@45⅞@45⅛@45⅞ ⅌ cent. No Afternoon Stock Exchange Boards were held, but in the Long Room and on Broad-street, at 4 o'clock, the general market was rather steady.

The following quotations were finally made as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	105	104⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅞	113⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	108⅞
American Gold Coin	144	144
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	69⅞	68⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	54⅛	54⅛
Missouri Bonds	93⅛	92⅞
North Carolina Bonds, old	74⅛	74⅞
New-York Central	123⅞	123⅞
Erie Railway	46⅛	45⅞
Reading Railway	89⅞	89⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	100⅞	100⅞
Northwest Common	86⅛	86⅛
Northwest Preferred	86⅛	86⅞
Michigan Southern	83	83⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	107⅛	107⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	85⅛	85⅛
Pacific Mail Company	103⅛	103⅞
St. Paul Preferred	90⅞	91⅛
St. Paul Common	90⅞	91⅛
Toledo and Wabash	57⅞	60

The *Bearish* temper of the market on most if not all the Railways, noticed above in Saturday's report, and which was more or less manifest throughout the week, is notable from the fact that it is upon increased traffic and decreased (relative) expenses on nearly all the lines—and no where more conspicuous than on New-York Central, Reading, Pittsburg, Michigan Southern, Fort Wayne and Rock Island, all of which are down in price from the previous week. The feeling, we have said, is general against the Railway list, but not successfully indulged against all the Stocks, as, for example, the two Northwests and two St. Pauls, which have a special support in the confidence and Money of their wealthy Directors, who continue free buyers. The only marked advance, outside of these Stocks, is on Toledo and Wabash Road which is now earning a Dividend on its Stock by the increase alone on the traffic of last year. The movement of Erie is exceptional to the whole market, and is no longer esteemed an index of ordinary speculation either way. It may be said that the impelling cause of the speculation inaugurated for a heavy decline in the market, is the talk or opinion of dearer Money, because the large and active movements of Trade, *including increased traffic on the Railways*, may possibly render it dearer, for a month or two, later in the season. But this reasoning, if well directed, (to say nothing of its inconsistency in respect to real values as derived from a prosperous, paying business,) could be of only temporary application, at best, and while it may induce heavy speculative sales, for a turn, it may not force active holders, even of Wall-street, to make sacrifices. As to the outside public, we apprehend the course of good Stocks will be *from* the Street into permanent hands. There is less New-York Central, we know, and less Fort Wayne, Rock Island, Reading, Pittsburg and Michigan Southern, we believe, on the Street than before the present *raid* set in. And it is quite evident, from the punishment recently inflicted on the *short* sellers of the Northwests and St. Pauls, that the so-called floating Stock has not increased in these instances.

But it is assumed that, with New-York Central and the other Roads classed, as above, with it, positive Street support, if not wholly withdrawn, is not now apparent to stay the decline on these regular Dividend-paying Roads, and is confined to the bold experiment by one or two of forcing the two large and but recently completed properties of the Northwestern States—the Chicago and Northwest, and Milwaukee and St. Paul—above par, and so into the regular Dividend list. Let us see how this really is. The experiment referred to is evidently gaining on the market. It looks, at present, to early success, which, if obtained at all, and afterward maintained, *must be on the great and profitable earnings of the Roads.* The same support is even more assured on the other Roads, and the same causes render them of increased value over last year, and especially over last Spring, when the new crops were in embryo, and the prospects of trade doubtful. Take New-York Central for illustration—and we name this because it is rumored that some of its old Street friends complain that Mr. VANDERBILT is not *fast* enough with his dividends—and it will be found that all that was said and predicted of the property itself, when the accession of the Vanderbilt Administration advanced the Stock to 135@137 ⅌ cent., is in rapid course of realization, and the leading members of the new Administration, who thought the estate then worth fifty millions, now, after only eight months' experience, place its early prospective value at sixty millions. Of the profits which it is now yielding and of the increased returns which it can be made to yield, they have less doubt now than when they took charge of the Road. The great body of the Stockholders understand and duly appreciate the grounds of this confidence; and while this fact may have little significance, for the moment, on the Stock Exchange, it is not without importance in determining the questions of "positive support," and of the supply of Stock at the command of the Brokers. The Road will earn, net, two millions more this year than in 1867, (calendar year,) and its present Cash balances, after the recent payment of the 4 ⅌ cent. half-yearly Dividend, amount to $1,300,000. The

present Capital of the Company		$29,000,000
Funded Debt		11,000,000
Together		$40,000,000
Against cost of Road	$37,000,000	
Premiums on Consolidation	9,000,000*	
Interest in State Line Road	1,700,000	
Alb'y Bridge and other Stocks	1,000,000	
Cash on hand	1,300,000—	50,000,000
Surplus, equal to 35 ⅌ cent. on Stock		$10,000,000

* Of this sum $3,000,000 is in the Sinking Fund, and $6,000,000 included in Funded Debt.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	113⅞	5-20 coup., 1865, new is.	109
500 & 1,000, '81	114	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅞	5-20 coup., 1868	109
5-20 500 & 1,000	108⅞	Oregon W. L., ½ yr.'81	109
5-20 reg., 1864	108⅞	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	117
5-20 & 1,000, 1864	109⅞	10-40 reg.	104⅞
5-20 reg., 1865	108⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000	104⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅞	6's, currency	103⅞
5-20 reg. '65 n. is.	108⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100⅞
N. Y. Coupon B'y L.	108	Illinois war loan	100⅞
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	102⅞	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	70⅞
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870	99⅞	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	69
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	101	Virginia 6s., new bonds	53⅞
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	101⅞	Georgia 6s	80
Kentucky 6s	101	Georgia 7s. new bonds	90⅞
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100⅞	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	74⅞
Ill. reg., 1860	100⅞	Louisiana 6s	60
Illinois 6s cou.,'79aft'60	100⅞	California 7s	134
Ill. 6s. cou.,'79 aft. 1862	100⅞	California 7s. large bds	133⅞
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	100⅞	Connecticut 6s	100⅞
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100⅞	Rhode Island 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100⅞		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

New-York	140	Irving	113
Merchants'	123	Metropolitan	140
America	140	Corn Exchange	127
Phenix	107	Continental	101
North River	108	Marine	150
Leather Manuf's	175	Atlantic	102
Seventh Ward	112⅞	Park	146
Commerce	122	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100
Ocean	108	Central National	108
American Exchange	119⅞	First National	215
Chatham	145	Fourth National	104
Bank of N. America	108⅞		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.1883	94	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	78
Erie 1st M. Ex	104	Gal. & Chi. Ex	101⅞
Erie 4th ind. 1880	92	Chi & R. I. 1st M	101
Hud. R.7s.1st M., '69-70	100⅞	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94⅞
Hud. R.7s.2d M.S.F.'85	104⅞	Morris & Essex 2d M	86⅞
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	100⅞	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	102⅞
M. C. new 1st M. 8s.'82	117	Pitts. Ft. W.&Ch.2d M.	98
Chi. B. & Q.8 ⅌ c.1st M	111	Cleve. & P. 3d M	87⅞
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d, M.	94	Cleve. & P. 4th M	75
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1870	120	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82⅞	Chi. & Alton S. F. in	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	82	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	78
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	91
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv	92	Peninsula R.R. bonds	88
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91⅞
Tol. & W. 2d Mort	83⅞	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	87⅞
Tol. & W. Equip. bds	73	Joliet & Chi. 1st M	102
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	104⅞	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M	75⅞
Gt. Western 1st M. '88	88		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $862,496 54; for Customs, $375,000; Gold Notes, $82,000. Total payments, $547,323 34; balance, $89,302,187 57.

The office of Messrs. HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & Co., Bankers and Brokers, has been removed from No. 69 Broadway to No. 4 Wall-street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI,) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—Over three million dollars of the above loan having been sold in this market, beside several large lots for shipment to Europe, the price has this day been advanced to par, and accrued interest in currency.

The proceeds of this loan are to be applied to payment of maturing obligations, and not for extension of the road, or new improvements.

The Bonds will be a first mortgage on 283 miles of road, running from St. Louis to Kansas City, and have twenty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold. Coupons mature February and August. Net earnings now double the amount required to meet interest account.

For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

☞ COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE
40 YEARS 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The road is about 600 miles in length, with unsurpassed connections, passes through the most populous and richest agricultural sections of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and its traffic receipts, it is believed, will prove ample in any contingency, not only to provide for the prompt payment of its interest and other liabilities, but also for satisfactory dividends to its stockholders.

The Bonds can be registered at the office of the Company in New-York.

Parties desiring to invest in these bonds can obtain the same, together with any further information that may be desired, on application to the undersigned.

WM. R. FOSDICK,
At St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
U. A. MURDOCK,
At Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st.
JNO. A. ISELIN & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Greenwich-st., n. w. cor. of 12th-st., 20.11x65x21.1 x64	$17,500
Mott-st., No. 277	15,000
18th-st., s. s., 178 ft. e. of 5th-av., 24.6x70	12,000
22d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x98.9	10,000
30th-st., n. s., 154 ft. e. of 9th-av., 98.9x26	26,000
32d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 98.9x40	20,000
59th-st., n. s., 62.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 98.9x32	30,000
51st-st., n. e. cor. of 8th-av., 25.5x80	50,250
76th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 3d-av., 102.2x25	2,860
81st-st., s. s., 84.5 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.1x80.10	2,851
119th-st., s. s., 235 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11	3,600
129th-st., n. s., 265 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x99.11	3,800
142d-st., n. s., corner 11th-av., 99.10x100x99.2x100	5,500
2d-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of 77th-st., 10.x9.4	1,500
4th-av., n. e. corner of 75th-st., 100x27.2	4,350
5th-av., e. s., 52.2 ft. s. of 84th-st., 100x50	3,500

Leases Recorded.

17th-st., n. s., 295.6 ft. e. of Av. A, 25x92, 5 years, per year	$250
6th-av., No. 624, 5 years, per year	2,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 100x131	$4,000
Baltic-st., n. s., 124 ft. e. of Carlton-av., 21x131	4,000
Cumberland-st., 55 ft. n. of Green-av., 20x75	10,000
Forrest-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Washington-st., 100x100	nom.
Forrest-st., s. s., plot adjoining, 50x100	nom.
Forrest-st. and Washington-st., n. e. cor., 360x100	nom.
Hopkins-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 50x100	12,000
Hunter-st., e. s., 95 ft. n. of Putnam-av., 20x100	10,000
Hunter-st., e. s., 107 ft. n. of Putnam-av. 18x100	7,000
Imlay and Summit-sts., n. e. cor., 30x50x30.7x43.9	1,700
Jay-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 20x5..6	10,000
Middle and Jackson-sts., n. w. cor., 25.9x91.2	1,300
Pacific-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Underhill-av., 25x100	1,100
Rush-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 75x100	4,300
Sackett-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Bond-st., 40x101	10,000
Skillman-st., w. s., 407.9 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 50x100	8,400
Smith-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Frost-st., 15x100	700
Summit-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 25x88.8	1,400
Van Buren-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 18.9x97.6	5,100
Washington-st., w. s., between Tillary and Concord sts., 25x80	6,500
18th-st., n. s., 195 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100	2,000
Carlton-av. and Baltic-st., n. e. corner, 47x100	8,000
Classon-av., w. s., 147.10 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 50x200	nom.
Greenpoint-av., s. s., 137.6 ft. e. of Washington-st., 193.5x158.6x95x95x62.6	20,250
Lafayette-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100	1,200
5th-av. and Middle-st., s. w. corner, 60.2x100x20x30x40x70	2,400
10th-av., e. s. 56 ft. s. of 15th-st., 44x100	1,000
Lots Nos. 7, 18, 19, block No. 181, Bergen Map	1,300
Lots Nos. 258, 259, Leah Morris' map	125
Lot No. 12, John Spader's map	125
Lots Nos. 393 to 396, W. Howard's heirs' map	1,040
Section 148, west portion, map of Oakland	1,760

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

Willow-st. and Franklin-st., n. w. corner, 45.3x125x58x129	$2,000

Hunter's Point.

East 7th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of East-av., 25x100	$500
William-st., n. w. s., 175 ft. s. w. of Wilbur-av., 25x100	230
Central-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of East 5th-st., 25x100	1,000

Middle Village.

Williamsburg and Jamaica road, n. s., lots Nos. 1 to 6, each 25x100	$1,400

Oyster Bay.

Jericho road, n. s., adj. Laton & Sprague, 78 acres	$6,000
Laitingtown to Peacock's Point road, w. s., adj. Betts', 1½ acres	1,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Belleville.

Road to Bloomfield, e. s., J. V. Van Winkle's property, 3 7-10 acres	$2,500

Bloomfield.

Old road to Caldwell, e. s., J. P. Wakeman's, 5¼ acres	$10,500

Orange.

White-st., n. s., Jas. Sheridan's, 24x150	$400

East Orange.

Dodd-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. North Park-st., 63 ft. front	$2,500

Newark.

Bank-st., n. s., 48 ft. e. of Wilsey-st., 24x102	$2,000
Camden-st., w. s., 157 ft. from Warren-st., 25x116	300
Nichols-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of South Prospect-st., 30x90	3,100
Orange and Sheffield sts., s. w. corner, 50x125	5,800
Oriental, corner Passaic-st., 150x339	10,170
South Orange-av., s. e. s., Stark's property, 28x177	2,200
West Bank and Camden-sts., s. e. corner, 25x100	450
John Nesbit's property, 5¼ acres	600

Jersey City.

South 4th st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Prospect-st., 2? x 66.11	$5,500
South 5th-st., n. s., near Brunswick-av., 12.2x50	2,125

North Bergen.

Lots Nos. 8, 9, map Abel J. Smith's property, Hackensack River meadow, 72 acres	$21,600

Hudson City.

Grand-av. and Thorne-st., n. e. corner, 90x108	$5,800
Lake-st., n. s., lots Nos. 16, 17, block L, adjoining reservoir, 50x100	850

Bergen.

Church-st., lots Nos. 20 to 33, Downing and Falkenburg's map, each 2 x143	$7,000

Hoboken.

8th-st., n. s., 67 ft. w. of Garden-st., 16.6x55	$7,000

GENERAL MARKETS

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	7	Barley, bushels	13,239
Flour, bbls	13,374	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	820	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	....
Wheat, bushels	89,515	Lard, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	110,955	Beef, tcs. and bbls	...
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	326
Oats, bushels	10,219	Petroleum, bbls	....

ASHES—Have been in moderate demand at $9 50@$9 62 for Pots, and (nominally) $10@$10 25 for Pearls ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Desirable lots, especially of Rio, have been salable and firm; other kinds quiet and weak in price. We quote: Java at 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been very dull again to-day, at a further decline in prices. Sales 612 bales, including 591 bales to spinners and 21 bales to speculators, the market closing quite heavily. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this date, notice the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been very heavy and irregular, closing with a decline from the opening prices of Saturday last of from 2c.@3c. ⅌ lb. The above daily quotations have been altogether nominal, as each day sales have been made much below them. Cottons to arrive, and on the wharf, still continue to be pressed for sale. Contracts for future delivery have been made at the following prices, viz.: 23c. for December, 24c. for November, and 25c. for October. The total sales for the week have been 7,409 bales, of which 5,208 bales were to spinners, 585 bales to speculators, and 1,616 bales to exporters. The crop accounts are conflicting, but on the whole favorable. The Exports from this port for the week have been 1,595 bales to Liverpool; 173 bales to Bremen; 82 bales to Hamburg; total, 1,850 bales. Freights to Liverpool, by steam, 5-32d.@3-16d.; by sail, none offering. There has been a fair business doing in the Dry Goods market, the prices favoring buyers."

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	21	21¼	21½@22
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb	23	23¼	23½@24
Low Middling, ⅌ lb	24½	24¾	25 @25¼
Middling, ⅌ lb	26	26¼	26½@27
Good Middling, ⅌ lb	28	28½	28¾@29

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts this week	2,288
Receipts last week	1,696
Receipts preceding week	1,700
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	2,803
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	398,710
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	615,684
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	401
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	219,158
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	15,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull to-day, at a further reduction of 10c.@25c. ⅌ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,800 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 75@$8; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 85@$8 50; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $8 50@$9 65, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 60@$9 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 75@$8 00
Extra State	7 85@ 9 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 95@12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 60@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 00@12 00
Extra Genesee	9 75@12 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	9 75@13 50

Southern Flour has been inactive at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 270 bbls. at $8 75@$9 60 for poor to fair, and $9 60@$15 75 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour continues quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported of 200 sacks at $9 25@$11 50 as extremes for Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is very dull at $6 40@$8 75 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 180 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$6 25 for Western, $5 65 for State, $6 for Brooklyn, $5 75@$6 25 for Yellow and White City; $6 for Fairfax; $6 55@$6 60 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 700 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very limited request at much lower and irregular prices to-day. Sales have been reported of only 25,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 35@$2 60; Red Western, at $2 07@$2 12; No. 2 Spring, (small lots,) at $1 85@$1 90; the best bid for a boat-load of prime, to arrive within a few days, being $1 85; and White California at $2 75 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been sparingly sought after, and has again declined, closing quite heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 55,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 20 for unsound and damp, and $1 21@$1 22 for sound New Mixed Western, afloat and in store, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy at $1 40@$1 65 ⅌ bushel; total sales, 1,850 bushels. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. New Oats have been in moderate demand at uniform prices. Old continue dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels New Southern and Western at 65c.@74c., and Old Western at 80c. in store ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale has been salable and steady at 65c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 30 for poor to very choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been in fair demand at 70c.@90c. for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quite dull and depressed in price, including American at 10c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 22c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22½c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@20c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb. The week's business in this line, Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "The warm weather of the last few days has restricted the demand for new Hops, and we have to report a dull and drooping market. Cash sales have been made this week within a range of 15c.@25c. ⅌ lb. for new, the latter being the extreme for strictly prime. The receipts have largely fallen off since our last report, owing chiefly to the rainy weather, though the arrivals have been large enough to supply the limited demand. The first bale of Wisconsin Hops was received in this market last Monday, the 7th inst., and sold on arrival at 21c. ⅌ lb. The Hops were perfect in every respect except the curing, which was overdone—*i. e.*, they were too highly dried—fairly scorched. For strength and richness they compared favorably with the best samples of 'State' in market. The picking could not have been improved. (Wisconsin beats the world on clean picking.) The color and general appearance of the Hops equal that of the best received from that State last season. Curing Hops, as it should be done, is probably the most scientific and difficult branch of Hop culture. It is an art which requires close study and long experience. More danger generally results from slack-drying than from high-drying; the one causes the Hops to heat in the bale and decompose, while the other destroys the natural rich flavor and aroma of the Hop—which to the brewer is a serious consideration. The nature of the news received this week from Europe does not materially encourage our prospects of an export demand from that country. We still believe, however, that if a prime article can be bought in the country at about 15c. ⅌ lb. and sold to shippers in this market at 18c.@20c., a good business can be done. It will be the only outlet we shall have for our immense surplus of 40,000 to 50,000 bales, including old. But if growers and holders are persistent in their views, and hold for higher prices, they will soon find England sending her orders over to Germany, where, although the supply may not be as large as last season, enough can be had to make up the deficiency. We believe, too, it will make some difference as to which country—America or Germany—takes the lead in this matter. After the crop in England is gathered, it will be known how much the deficiency is, and if Germany holds out greater inducement in prices than this country, and the accounts once opened, that country will be apt to get the business. One thing, however, is certain, and that is, we shall be able this season to challenge the world on quality. Then we say—growers, dealers, speculators and all interested in this subject; let us establish a fair shipping price, and put ourselves in position to supply England's deficiency; and on the opening of the new season in September, 1869, we will have a clean market. The surplus of old and new will be bought up and shipped out of the country, and we shall be in better shape for the reception and disposition of the crop of 1869. Imports this week from Germany, 9 bales. Exports to England, 121 bales. Our London letter, under date Aug. 29, reads as follows: 'Since our last respects of the 22d inst., the Hop market here has been fully supplied with the new growth; but this season being an unusually early one, the merchants as a rule have restricted their operations to the execution of small consumption orders; and it is not expected that a demand will regularly set in until ten days or a fortnight are over. Our currency is as follows: New Mid. Kents, 100s., 126s., 140s.; New Wealds, 75s., 84s., 100s.; New Sussex, 70s., 76s., 86s.; New Bavarians, 90s., 95s., 112s. Very few fine samples have as yet been received; nevertheless, we believe that the growth as a whole will be found to possess quality, and fully realize our recent estimate of £225,000 old duty. Recent Continental advices are more favorable.'"

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 51,837 hides; sales, 55,300 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 5,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, part in bond, 21@27 lbs., part 22½c., gold, usual selection; 2,200 Dry Cordova, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Corrientes, 22 lbs., 21c., gold, usual selection; 2,800 Dry Montevideo, 22½ lbs., private terms; 12,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20½@20¾ lbs., 21c., gold, usual selection; 300 Dry California, 22½ lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Central American, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Acapulco, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,300 Dry Bogota, 20@23½ lbs., private terms; 700 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry San Juan, 22 lbs., private terms; 2,800 Dry Matamoras, 25 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Caracas, 19½ lbs., private terms; 300 Dry St. Domingo, 18 lbs., private terms; 2,900 Dry Mexican Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 4,300 Dry Texas, 21@27 lbs., part 23c., currency; 1,200 Dry Texas Kips, 11 lbs., 24c.@26c., currency; 900 Dry Southern, 19@21½ lbs., part 21c., currency; 7,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres to arrive, 40 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, from Europe, 47 lbs., 12c., gold, usual selection; 500 Wet Salted Texas, 55@60 lbs., private terms; 200 Wet Salted Southern, 48 lbs., 12½c., currency; 2,600 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., part 13½c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 139,500, (same time last year, 223,100; year before, 177,500,) and 140 bales, as follows: 104,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 9,000 Dry Rio Grande; 800 Dry Orinoco; 3,500 Dry California; 1,600 Dry Central American and San Juan; 4,000 Dry African; 10,000 Dry Mexican and Texas; 5,100 Dry Salted African, from Europe; 1,500 Wet Salted Rio Janeiro; 140 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sole has been less active and less buoyant. Week's receipts, 29,000 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; California, Good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 24½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in Rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c.; cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in fair request, including Porto Rico at 46c.@70c.; Cuba at 32c.@52c.; English Islands at 53c.@56c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@90c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand but weak in price, including Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@44½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 87; Resin at $2 60@$8 25 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$3 75; Pitch at $3 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue firm but inactive, including Crude Whale at 90c.@92c.; Bleached Whale at 98c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Whale at $2 10@$2 12½; Lard Oil at $1 30@$1 65; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 04@$1 07; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quite moderately sought after at from 15½c.@16c. for Crude in bulk; 20½c.@21½c. for do. in bbls., and 29c.@32½c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $29 20@$29 37½ for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $29 20, cash; $29 25@$29 37 for Old Mess; $26@$26 62 for Prime Mess, and $23 75@$24 50 for Prime and Extra Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy. Sales equal to 150 packages, at 15c.@19c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 12c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon is dull and drooping; sales 150 boxes at about 16½c. for Short Rib, and 14½c.@14½c. for Cumberlands, and on p. t. for Short Clear, ⅌ lb. Lard has been in moderate demand at steadier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 720 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@20⅝c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 20½c. for Prime Steam, ⅌ lb. Beef continues very dull at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 125 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams are in demand at $25@$31 for State and Western, ⅌ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been in limited request. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	42	@43
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	41	@42
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ⅌ lb	40	@42
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	38	@40
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	37	@38
State half firkin tubs. Extra, ⅌ lb	42	@43
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	37	@38
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb	38	@40
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb	37	@38
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ⅌ lb	40	@50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails ⅌ lb	40	@50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	37	@39
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb	35	@36
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	33	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	30	@33
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	28	@30
Common Western, ⅌ lb	25	@27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb	16½	@17¼
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb	14½	@15½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8	@12

SKINS—The week's sales include 15,000 lbs. Central American Deer, 9,000 Mexican Goat, 6,000 Curacoa Goat, and 86 bales Payta Goat, on private terms. Market closed rather more buoyantly. We quote: Honduras Deer at 42½c.; San Juan at 38c.@40c.; Bolivar at 30c.; Sisal at 42c.@43c.; Vera Cruz at 42c.; Chagres at 43c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello at 35c.@37c.; Para at 42½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Tampico Goat at 50c.; Matamoras at 50c.; Buenos Ayres at 30c.@35c.; Payta at 31c.@34c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Curacoa at 45c.@52½c., currency; Cape at 55c.@57c., currency, and Madras at 50c.@52½c. each.

SUGARS—Have been quoted a shade stronger on a good trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,170 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13⅝c., and 940 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@14⅝c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in brisk request at 15½c.@15⅝c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 185,000 lbs. Tallow at 13½c.@13½c.; 83,000 lbs. Stearine at 19c.@20½c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 9¼c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand and firmer; sales and resales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., in bond, at 69c.@71c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive and rates nearly nominal.

PERSONAL.

LAST SUPPLICATION.—FORBEARANCE and love; yield only to actual want: a half or fifth; must come immediately to same address. In heart and life, EN VERITI.

MR. ALBERT W. BERG WILL RETURN from Europe about 20th September. Address, care Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL
ON
MONDAY, SEPT. 14,
AN
ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STOCK
OF
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR
FALL AND WINTER.

THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS, VIZ.:
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
SILKS,
MOURNING,
CLOTHS,
UPHOLSTERY,
SHAWLS,
GLOVES,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING,
HAVE BEEN NEWLY AND
COMPLETELY STOCKED,
AND THE LATEST
PARIS AND LONDON NOVELTIES
WILL BE FOUND IN EACH
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AND AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
WAREHOUSES, { Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, cor. Grand-st. / Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., cor. Chrystie.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BLANKETS.
FLANNELS, QUILTS, TIDIES,
FRENCH SHIRTING,
AND
OPERA FLANNELS,
HOUSEKEEPING AND WHITE GOODS,
In all the VARIOUS KINDS and QUALITIES.
SHEETING LINENS, DAMASKS, FAMILY LINENS, TOWELS and TOWELINGS,
TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
And DOYLES.
FANCY AND PLAIN FALL AND WINTER CLOAKINGS,
TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, and CLOTHS,
WATERPROOFS, &c., &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, SEPT. 14,
Their FALL IMPORTATION of
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS;
NOTTINGHAM LACES AND DRAPERY MUSLINS, by the yard;
VESTIBULE LACES, in Choice Designs;
EMBROIDERED, EMBOSSED, AND PRINTED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS;
GILT, METAL AND BLACK-WALNUT CORNICES, (of all descriptions;)
LACE BANDS, BRACKETS, PINS, &c. &c.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

HOSIERY.
UNDER-GARMENTS.
CHILDREN'S, LADIES', AND GENTLEMEN'S SILK, MERINO, AND LAMB'S WOOL.
FANCY SCARFS, TIES, CRAVATS,
BRACES, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS;
LADIES' AND GENTS' UMBRELLAS;
"CHEILLEY'S" CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
(1, 2, 3, and 4 buttons;)
FALL AND WINTER GLOVES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 14,
A COLLECTION OF
INDIA SHAWLS,
NEVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS COUNTRY, CONTAINING THE KINDS MOST INQUIRED AFTER IN EUROPE
FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

RICH LACES.
PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
We have now in stock a superb assortment of
REAL POINT AND APPLIQUE COLLARS, SETS, BARBES, PARASOL COVERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, &c.
ALSO,
A FINE LINE OF
BLACK CHANTILLY TRIMMING LACES;
RICHLY EMBROIDERED INFANTS' BAPTISMAL ROBES;
EMBROIDERED UNDERSKIRTS, INFANTS' EMBROIDERED MERINO CLOAKS;
EMBROIDERED SETS, COLLARS AND SLEEVES;
EMBRODERED FRENCH LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS;
HEMMED, INITIALED AND COLORED BORDERED HANDKERCHIFS;
FRENCH LAWNS AND LINEN CAMBRICS,
By the yard.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR
FALL IMPORTATION
OF
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DRESS GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
PLAIN, GLACE, SATIN-STRIPED AND GLACE-STRIPED SILKS, SATINS, &c.,
in all the most fashionable colorings.
BLACK SILKS,
Of every style and grade, and from the celebrated manufactories of
"BONNET" AND "TAPPISIER."
THE FINEST EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

R. H. MACY.

NOW OPENING.
A full assortment of Laces, Embroideries, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, White Goods, Linen Handkerchiefs, Corsets, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
No. 62 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY, JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING GOODS. ONE CASE ALPACAS 62½c., WORTH $1. A LOT OF ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS, SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT, AT HALF PRICE.
N. B.—SUITS MADE UP AT SHORT NOTICE.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family; must have had experience, lodge out of the house and be willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to the Clerk in the publication office of the *Times*.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN OR PROTESTant Irish woman to cook, wash and iron for a small family; City reference required. Apply at No. 3 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER AND trimmer at E. MATHER & CO'S., No. 891 Broadway. None but a competent person need apply.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS WANTED immediately at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., for excellent situations in families returning to the City and others; cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, young girls, chambermaids, &c.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

BOY WANTED.—A GOOD, TIDY OFFICE boy, 14 to 16 years old; one residing with his parents and fresh from school preferred. Address HARDWARE, Post Office Box No. 3,962.

BOY WANTED—IN A REAL-ESTATE OFfice; must be smart and active; salary, $3 50 per week. Address D. M. S., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED WIDOW lady, of middle age, a position as housekeeper or companion in some respectable family. The comforts of a good home her chief object. References unquestionable. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid or plain sewer; can take care of an infant from its birth, or would take care of an invalid lady; has good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 18 Dean-st., between Court and Boerum, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse, or to do chamberwork and waiting, in a private family; is a good plain sewer, and willing to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 292 10th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY WANTS A SITUATION for her girl as chambermaid and nurse; she is honest, willing and obliging, and only parts with her in consequence of shutting up house and going to travel. Call for two days at No. 18 Livingston-place, between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress; is fully capable of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing; also can operate on Grover & Baker's machine. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, corner of 60th-st. and 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies. Call at No. 308 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands French and English cooking, and all kinds of desserts, &c. Apply at No. 494 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERmaid, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; assists with the washing and ironing; wages $12. Call at No. 308 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT seamstress to go out by the week; understands all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking, fine shirts; Wheeler & Wilson's machine; a permanent situation preferred; the best of City reference. No. 85 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and experienced good cook and baker, and is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City references for her honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen at No. 342 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a boarding-house: the best of reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d-sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MEAT AND pastry cook, a situation in a private family; would take the place of laundress; does French fluting, &c. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 449 West 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook and to wash and iron; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 524 West 30th-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, washer and ironer, a situation; can take the place of laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; can do housework. Apply at No. 404 Sixth-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chamermaid or waitress, or care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 157 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress in a private family; would be willing to assist with the chamberwork. Inquire at No. 340 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as plain cook or laundress, and assist with the washing; good references. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as thorough seamstress; cut and fit; operate on machine; good dressmaker; trim dresses; good City references. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good cook and an excellent baker in a small private family; good City references. To be seen for two days at No. 165 Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and fine washing in a small private family; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at her present employer's, 30 East 33d-st., from 9½ A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 93 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH LADY wishes to engage in some remunerative occupation, such as would be suitable for a person of education and refinement. Address Miss HANNAH, No. 1 Washington-square, East, corner of 4th-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., ARE wanted situations for a large number of first-class servants, cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers; also young girls and those lately landed, City and country.

ALL SERVANTS WISHING GOOD SITUAtions can be suited immediately by applying at BEDELL'S, Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner 25th-st., viz.: Cooks, laundresses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids and general houseworkers.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE FINE sewing to do at home on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a first-class operator. Call or address Miss DAVIS, No. 189 Monroe-st.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING CAPABLE servants can be immediately suited at the New-York Employment Agency, 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants. No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND wife together, he as first-class coachman and groom and will make himself generally useful, and is a good attendant at table when required; wife as chambermaid and seamstress, and is willing to assist in waiting if required; both have the best of references from their last employers. Will be seen for two days at No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AND HIS wife, a situation, the man as good vegetable and fruit gardener, also understanding the care and treatment of both horses and cows; his wife would do general housework if required; is a first-rate cook or laundress; good reference, if required. Address T. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required; first-class reference; no objections to the country. Address J. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a sober, industrious man, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 448 6th-av., or address a note to E. M.

WANTED—BY A FARMER AND GARDENER a situation; can milk, take care of poultry, horses, carriages, &c.; is a careful driver; not afraid of work; four years' reference. Apply at 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman; understands gardening in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. K., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful around a gentleman's place; can milk, if required. Address B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a respectable young man; has the best of City reference from his late employers. Address D. S., No. 1,252 Broadway, or Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a sober, steady man; very best City references. Call at his present employers, No. 29 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as waiter; is thoroughly competent and well recommended by former employer. Apply at No. 380 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, who perfectly understands his business. Call or address Mr. SMITH, his late employer, No. 298 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener and coachman; best reference given by last employer. Address for two days, G. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a married man; five years' reference from his last employer. Apply to or address for three days, W. S., care of J. Rieck, harness maker, No. 436 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR EXPERIenced coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farm hands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, &c. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARTENDER or salesman by an experienced young man of good address; best of reference and security given. ELBON, No. 413 East Houston-st.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A WHOLESALE house, by a young man of 20; salary no object at first. Address ENERGY, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has lost or mislaid two certificates of the capital stock of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company—No. 177, eleven shares, and No. 194 three shares. All persons are forbid negotiating the same, as application will be made to the Board of Directors for a duplicate certificate.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1868.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 607 FOR 100 SHARES Quicksilver Mining Company stock, in name of RIGGS & CO. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost. Signed, MARVIN BROS. & CO.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING money, papers, &c., which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges; by calling on ALFRED S. PETTIT, No. 476 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

MASONIC.

IVANHOE LODGE, NO. 610, F. & A. M.—Bro. JNO. WHEELER is dead, and you are hereby summoned to meet at the residence of Bro. Thomas Crosts, No. 73 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on MONDAY, 14th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.
A. A. VALENTINE Master.
WM. CHAVE, Secretary.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 14, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE at 2 o'clock. Evening—LORLE. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. J. W. Collier, and others. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
ELIZABETH. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Messrs. J. H. Taylor, George Becks, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mrs. Harry Watkins and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN; OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
A TOUR OF IRELAND (Panorama) and VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
GRAND MOVING DIORAMA OF LINCOLN'S FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post Office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Although the events of the past fortnight have wrought but little change in the political condition of the Continent, the rumors relating to the intended maintenance of the French troops in Rome, and a projected Franco-Spanish alliance, seem, according to a Cable dispatch printed elsewhere, to have rather intensified the general feeling of disquietude. The Paris Bourse is depressed and Rentes have declined.

The Emperor and his family have gone to Biarritz.

The report in respect to a reduction of the Prussian army is declared to have no foundation in fact.

Queen Victoria has returned to England.

The steamship *Napoleon III.*, from Havre Aug. 29 and Brest Aug. 31, and *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool Sept. 2 and Queenstown Sept. 3, arrived at this port yesterday.

GENERAL.

Our South American correspondence, printed *in extenso* elsewhere, gives very interesting details of the appalling calamities that have visited (so far as ascertained) Peru and Ecuador. Peruvian accounts tell us of an earthquake followed by a tidal wave, of the destruction of Arequipa, Iquique, Arica, Chala, Tambo and many other towns, and of numerous shipwrecks. The United States storeship *Fredonia* was capsized in the port of Arica, and almost all the persons aboard her perished. The damage to shipping was beyond estimate, and the suffering consequent upon the catastrophes fearful to record. It is computed that 300,000 persons are homeless and wandering throughout Peru, destitute of shelter and food. The number of lives lost is calculated as extending from 30,000 to 60,000. Advices from Ecuador represent the towns of Ibarra, San Pablo, Atuntaqui, Cotacachi and Imantad are in ruins. In Ibarra, Otovala and Cotacachi almost the entire population have perished. The loss of life was tremendous. No earthquake shocks were felt in Chili, but the sea had risen and inundated the town of Talcahuano.

The latest news from the seat of war in South America, received in Lisbon and London, announces the departure of the allied armies to besiege the fortified position of Lopez on the Tebicuay River.

Gen. Grant recently visited Platteville, Wis., and at the dedication of the new normal school building in the place made a short speech, and was heartily cheered as "Gen. Grant, next President of the United States."

Capt. Brown, of the propeller *Hippocampus*, recently wrecked on Lake Michigan, reached St. Joseph, Mich., on Friday, with fourteen other survivors. They report that a squall struck the propeller, and that she went down in two minutes. There were no women or children on board.

Charles F. Choteau, one of the wealthiest citizens of St. Louis, has been refused registration. W. H. Lockland and R. S. McDonald, prominent lawyers, were also rejected, all on account of past rebel sympathy.

While speaking to a mass meeting in St. Louis, on Friday evening, Mr. John Hogan fell from the platform and was seriously injured.

A train on the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad was precipitated while crossing the Escumbia River trestle works, a few days ago, on account of the rottenness of the works. An express messenger was instantly killed.

The tobacco establishment of Henry Burlen & Co., in Cincinnati, and Mookler's tobacco factory in Covington were seized, on Friday, under the Internal Revenue law. It is alleged that tobacco bearing counterfeit United States internal revenue brands had been traced to these establishments.

Valuable lead mines have been discovered in Morgan County, Missouri, and a large amount of rich ore is being taken out from them.

A woman named Miriam Taylor, who was employed as housekeeper by a Mr. Bartlett, of Ashley, Delaware County, Ohio, choked one of his children to death, on Monday last, and then attempted to poison herself. Jealousy of her employer, for whom she had conceived a violent passion, was the cause.

Gen. John A. Logan is ill with fever in Joliet, Ill.

The British bark *Ranger* cleared at Richmond, Va., for Liverpool, on Friday, with 692 hogsheads and 92 tierces of tobacco. Her cargo is estimated to be worth $204,000, and is said to be the most valuable one that has been shipped from that port since the war.

The death of Major Joseph M. Bell is announced. He was a son of Hon. Joseph Bell, formerly President of the Massachusetts Senate, and his wife was the daughter of Rufus Choate, with whom he was for many years a law partner. He was 44 years of age, and a graduate of Dartmouth College.

John Clemens *alias* Tom Hyer, a notorious thief, who has been operating in Buffalo, Toledo, Cleveland and other cities, has been arrested, with a companion named Spencer—whose sentence in the Auburn, N. Y., Penitentiary, expired in April last—by Buffalo officers.

The steamer *Patapsco*, from New-York to Savannah, loaded with hay, when eight miles north of Cape Lookout, at daylight Saturday morning, was discovered to be on fire. The flames enveloped the steamer so suddenly that the crew had hardly time to escape to the boats. The origin of the fire is unknown. Nothing has been saved. The crew are at Morehead City. The Captain of the steamer is sick in the hospital at Fort Macon.

Hon. Horace Maynard has been appointed Special Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, for September and October.

The most severe thunder-storm of the season passed over Nashua, N. H., on Friday night. The house of Charles Johnson was struck by the lightning, and Mrs. Johnson and a boy 7 years old were so badly injured that slight hope is entertained of their recovery.

Messrs. C. J. Dickey, A. H. Smith and A. H. Wood are the candidates for the seat in Congress left vacant by the death of Thaddeus Stevens. Mr. Dickey, it is understood, will probably be nominated.

A singular outrage was committed in the Albany jail on Saturday. A man named Postifer Dingman, who was temporarily committed, was set upon by a gang of prisoners, and ordered to give them money before leaving. This he refused to do, and therefore, by one of them, named John Torpley, he was badly beaten.

The counsel for John H. Surratt announce that they will demand a trial on the first indictment (that charging murder) on the 21st inst., when the case is called in Special Term; they will contend that the murder case should be finally disposed of before the trial for conspiracy is entered upon.

Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, has pardoned Frank Wilson, sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for robbery. It has been shown that he was not guilty. He has served two years and a half of his time.

Last evening, at the Willett-street M. E. Church, Rev. A. Arrighi delivered an eloquent discourse, in which he related the experience of his conversion from Popery to the Methodist faith.

A sermon on "Crime in New-York: Its Causes and Remedies," was delivered by Dr. Thompson at the Broadway Tabernacle, last evening.

Purser F. W. Ely, of the Savannah steamship *Herman Livingston*, will accept our thanks for courtesies.

Cotton closed quite tamely on Saturday at a further reduction in prices. Breadstuffs were generally cheaper, and slow of sale; the main exception having been Oats, which were firm and in request. Provisions were lightly dealt in. Pork was lower. Groceries were in good demand. Freights, very dull.

Gen. Grant and a Democratic "Peace."

The organs of the Democratic Party insist that "peace" cannot be secured to the country by the election of Gen. Grant. Precisely so in 1864 they insisted that peace demanded the election of McClellan and the defeat of Lincoln. Then war was flagrant, and the Democratic mode of securing peace was by stopping the war,—by proclaiming a *truce* between the contending armies, and making that the occasion and the basis for a permanent adjustment of conflicting claims. The people did not sanction this programme. They preferred to "fight it out," and in that way to settle the issues that had been made. They reëlected Lincoln, and thus proclaimed their fixed and unalterable determination to make peace by overcoming and conquering the rebellion which had disturbed it. The Democratic plan would have ended the war, undoubtedly, and would thus have given us peace; but it would have been a peace lacking all sanction,—a peace that would have settled nothing,—that would have left all the original elements of the rebellion in full vigor and force, and that would have been speedily dispelled by a renewal of the contest under circumstances infinitely more favorable to the rebellion.

Time has thoroughly vindicated the wisdom of the decision in 1864. Peace came,—the war closed,—the moment that decision was pronounced. And so will it be now. The election of Gen. Grant will have the same effect on the political passions and conflicts that now disturb the public mind, which the election of Lincoln in 1864 had upon the contest waged in the battle field. It will declare the fixed purpose of the people:—and that, of itself, will go far toward securing the object sought. For, in spite of the clamor and confusion that always accompany a political canvass, the will of the people, when once declared, always challenges and commands respect. All parties, all sections, all interests and all classes respect it. It is the natural tendency of popular sentiment to defer to and obey it. The history of the nation affords only one instance of an effort to disregard and resist it,—and the result of that was so disastrous,—so utterly fatal to those by whom it was made,—that there is but little danger of its being renewed, during the present generation at all events.

The Democratic Party is dealing largely in threats of resistance to the public will, if that will shall be pronounced in favor of the election of Gen. Grant and of reconstruction on the basis of universal suffrage laid down by Congress. There is neither terror nor strength in these threats. Indeed, a portion of the Democratic Press is already learning that they only damage the cause they are designed to serve. There may be differences of opinion as to the wisdom of the Congressional plan of reconstruction; but there will be none as to the necessity of not allowing that plan, or any other that may be embodied in the law of the land, to be overthrown by force. Democrats may threaten such resistance now as they did in 1860; and the South may trust to hopes of party aid in resisting it now, as they did then. But it will fail them still more signally and disastrously now. The national sentiment—the sentiment of loyalty to the law—the sentiment which reinforces and sustains the will of the nation as embodied in law, and which will maintain and enforce that will against hostility from any and from every quarter, is stronger now than it ever was before.

In the personal character and temper of Gen. Grant, moreover, the whole country feels a profound assurance that under his administration *peace* will be sought and secured in the spirit of peace. He has held himself aloof—steadily from the very beginning—from everything like party rancor and sectional passion. He has taken part in none of the political or party conflicts of the day. He has neither shown nor felt anything like hostility or distrust of any portion of the people, in any section or at any time. He is no theorist,—no scheming or speculating politician. His statesmanship is purely practical,—seeking practical ends solely by practicable means,—and aiming to secure the highest, permanent good of the great mass of the people, and the consequent strength and stability of the nation, rather than the indulgence of personal ambition or the gratification of a restless, theorizing mind. He will maintain the ascendancy and authority of the law, first, because the obligations of his official duty and oath will require him to do it, and, furthermore, because it is only through the agency and authority of the law that peace can be preserved, and the welfare of the nation can be secured.

The Democratic Party has proclaimed the great aim and object of its contest to be the forcible nullification of the law—and the overthrow by force of the authority of the Government which seeks to maintain it. Frank Blair's letter—which is everywhere accepted by the party as its real platform—the key-note of the canvass—proclaims this in language so clear that it cannot be mistaken, and so emphatic that it cannot be disregarded. The paramount object which the Democrats have in view in electing a Democratic President, is to secure through him, by means of the army that will be under his command, the overthrow and dispersion of the State Governments newly established in the Southern States, and to compel by the bayonet the Senate and, if necessary, the House of Representatives, to obey the dictation of the Executive alone. This is the Democratic programme for the government of this Republic. It corresponds precisely with the programme by which Louis Napoleon, in 1852, converted the Republic of France, of which he had been elected President, into an Empire, and made himself Emperor. It differs only in this, that Napoleon did the act in the darkness of midnight, and then asked the people to sanction it, while our Democratic Party has the frankness and the assurance to ask the people to sanction their *coup d'etat* in advance. Napoleon told the French that *his* Empire was "peace." The Democrats tell our people the same thing; but as their Executive Empire is not yet established, and they have not yet the command of the army, the people will probably look for "peace" in some other direction.

The Tennessee Trouble.

We hope the rumor is correct which ascribes to the President a willingness to comply with the request of the delegation from the Tennessee Legislature, by instructing and enabling Gen. Thomas to support the State authorities against the lawlessness which threatens them. Such a decision will remove the apprehension of difficulty arising out of the pending measure for the calling out of militia under Gov. Brownlow, and at the same time will effectually check the disloyal organizations of which Forrest lately boasted. If the President fulfill the alleged promise promptly and in good faith, he may avert very serious trouble. Only let him not spoil a good resolve by intrusting the execution of orders to any other commander than Thomas. In his fidelity and capacity the authorities and loyal people of the State place implicit confidence, and his continuance in the command is essential to their safety.

The necessity of some strong interference for the suppression of violence, and the punishment of the rebel ruffians who have inflicted a reign of terror upon Central and Western Tennessee, does not admit of doubt. It has been the fashion of the Democratic Press to deny Republican representations as to the condition of affairs in the State; or to belittle them, when denial is impossible. The recent official investigation renders this course now impossible. The facts which have formed the foundation of the request for military aid can no longer be controverted, and they disclose a degree of desperation on the part of the Tennessee Democrats not far removed from insurrection. Familiar as he is with the people and the concerns of the State, we may be sure that Mr. Johnson did not yield to the call of the Legislature for aid, until satisfied that danger is imminent.

The Great Earthquakes.

It is truly a picture of horror that we have received from South America.

The great earthquakes of the 13th and 16th of last month, which caused such appalling destruction of life and property in Peru and Ecuador, appear to have shocked nearly the whole western coast of the South American Continent—at least for 2,500 miles—to have stretched inland in some places to the Cordilleras, and to have agitated the Pacific Ocean from Patagonia to California.

The wreck of cities appears to have been greatest in Southern Peru, where we hear of the destruction of important places like Arica, Arequipa and Iquique, and of at least a dozen smaller places; but the loss of life—judging from the few hundreds spoken of as lost at these localities—must have been very much less than in Ecuador, from which we have estimates that sum the losses there up to twenty or thirty thousand. It will be observed, however, that we have nothing like precise statistics from any of the places in the Republic of Ecuador; we have only excited speculations and reports, and we may hope that the losses were much less than at first supposed.

The descriptions given in our columns yesterday and to-day of the occurrences at the different points from which we have intelligence, are certainly calculated to justify the terror and dismay which everywhere overcame the inhabitants. With the world quaking to its foundations, with the heavens darkened, with the sea boiling and rolling inland in huge volumes, with the earth vomiting hot water, and volcanoes throwing out mud and ashes, with towns swallowed up, and all life and nature threatened with ruin, it is no wonder that people thought the day of doom had come, and that they fled to the mountains for a hiding place and called on the rocks to protect them. The actual power and destructive work of the earthquakes, however, differed very greatly at different points of their course. Even at places very near to each other the accounts vary greatly in these respects.

This great and unprecedented series of earthquakes seem to have been produced by violent volcanic action developed at a number of points on the western coast, and continuing for a period of at least three weeks. The first notice we have of its appearance was at the capital of Peru, (Lima,) on the 1st of last month, and at latest advices there were still indications of convulsion, both in the North and the South. The shocks felt at Lima on the 1st ult. were very heavy and distinct, shaking the city considerably, and our correspondent wrote that they seemed to come from the north and pass out to sea, probably down the coast. The next we know of the phenomenon at that place was on the 13th, the great day of commotion and destruction. It was on the 14th that the shocks occurred southward, in the Republic of Chili; and it was on the 16th that the tremendous convulsion took place in the Republic of Ecuador to the northward. It would seem, therefore, that the volcanic movement was first from the North in a southerly direction, and then again oscilliated back toward the North. It was thought in Ecuador that the volcano which originated the earthquake, was the famous Cotopaxi; and all the information we have recieved, both that which came from Lima, and traced the shocks felt on the 1st to the northward, and that which record the great destruction in Ecuador itself, seem to give support to this theory. The accounts describing the commotion in the Pacific Ocean indicate that the volcanic action was submarine as well as subterranean. The immense scope and force of this oceanic convulsion is seen in the fact that while we hear of it in Chili, Peru and Ecuador, we have also heard of it by telegraph on the coast of Southern California, and even as far North as the harbor of San Francisco. A California dispatch of Saturday mentioned that the great tidal wave observed there on the 14th of August, was believed to be the result of the South American earthquake.

It is gratifying to learn that the authorities of the different States of the Western coast of South America, are doing all in their power to alleviate the distress produced by this awful calamity, and that American and English ships are aiding in the succor of the distressed.

Voting and Office-Holding in Georgia.

While admitting that in the case of the Southern freedmen office-holding and voting cannot be permanently separated, the *World* attempts to palliate the Georgia expulsion by contending that they are not necessarily conjoined:

"The privilege of voting and the privilege of holding office do not necessarily vest in the same persons, although the connection is too close to be long sundered in the case of the Southern negroes. Naturalized citizens, for example, may vote for President and Vice-President; but no naturalized citizen can hold either office. Citizens over twenty-one years of age can vote to fill the same offices, but no citizen under thirty-five can hold them. That the two rights of voting and office-holding do not legally involve each other, is shown by the laws relating to the negroes in the District of Columbia. The elective franchise was conferred on them by one act of Congress; the right to hold offices in the District, by another. In an early period, when suffrage in most of the States rested upon a property qualification, one qualification was required for the electors, and another and different qualification or the officers elected. The distinction is neither illogical nor necessarily illegal, each privilege being a matter for discretionary regulation by competent authority."

The logic and necessity of the distinction, however, rest upon constitutional provisions or legal enactments, neither of which exclude the colored citizens of Georgia from office.

The points raised by the *World* in reference to naturalized citizens have no bearing on the controversy. The exclusion and the limitation as to age of which it speaks are affirmed by the Constitution. Both are impartial and permanent in their application. They are incidents of which the citizen at the time of his naturalization is aware, and which operate universally.

So again in cases in which the law establishes the difference, as in the District of Columbia. A law conferring the franchise does not *per se* confer a right to hold office, unless it specifically repeal the statute which withholds the latter. But at least the exclusion from office, even in Washington, had the merit of being specific. It was not founded on the general Democratic principle, that color operates as a bar to all the rights of citizenship.

The action of the Georgia Legislature is outrageous, because at variance with organic law, Federal and local. The Fourteenth Amendment obliterates, in respect of citizenship, all distinction on account of color; and the Georgia Constitution places voting and office-holding on the same footing. Neither in its declaration as to citizenship, nor in its provisions as to voting and office-holding, is any mention made of black or white. The rights of one class are made coequal with those of the other. And in the enumeration of causes of disfranchisement or exclusion from office, color is ignored. We have a copy of this Constitution before us, and nothing could be more obvious than the intent of its framers to place all citizens on an equality touching their rights and privileges. The provisions of this instrument condemn the act of expulsion as a wanton violation of law.

Funding or Taxation?

The exigencies of Democratic warfare are seen in the flagrant suppression of truth to which the Albany *Argus* descends when assailing Mr. Sherman's Funding bill. The *Argus* says:

"The Funding bill of Senator Sherman, which is expected to become a law as soon as Congress reassembles, declares expressly that all the bonds issued under it shall be free from taxation—State, local and Federal—for forty years, and as much longer as they shall remain unpaid! What does the nation get as the equivalent of this surrender of its taxing power? Nothing. The price of Government bonds is fixed in the foreign market where this exemption does not extend. On the Stock Exchange of Frankfort or London it makes no difference whether these bonds be taxable in the States or not. The solvency of the Government is the main question; and under Radical rule this has been so much suspected that our credit is below that of Spain or Turkey, or even the African Dominion of Morocco."

The Funding Scheme does indeed exempt from taxation the bonds which it is proposed to issue in exchange for the six per cents. now outstanding. Any plan for converting a higher rate of interest, which by the law is free from taxation, into a lower rate, must continue the exemption. Otherwise there could be no hope of effecting the exchange. It is enough that the bondholder submit to the sacrifice of interest in consideration of the longer duration of the bond. If he were also required to submit to taxation which he is not now obliged to bear, it is certain that he would reject the proposal. And there is no method of compelling him to accept it, short of confiscation.

But, asks the *Argus*, "what does the nation get as the equivalent of this surrender of its taxing power?" And it replies, "Nothing!" If our contemporary desired to deal fairly with the intelligence of its party, it would explain that the feature it assails is merely a continuation of the privilege now possessed by the holders of bonds. A proposal to fund on this basis, therefore involves nothing new. The *Argus* further falsifies the case when it represents the measure as conferring no benefit on the country. The reduction of interest is an immediate benefit equal to one-third or one-fifth of the total annual interest on the five-twenties; the precise amount depending on the terms of the substituted bond. By inducing the bondholders to exchange their present six per cent. security for a five per cent. twenty years' bond, or a forty years' four per cent. one, the Republican Party would realize more than could possibly be realized by taxation, and at the same time preserve the financial reputation of the country untarnished.

The Democratic Party, on the other hand, proposes to relieve the tax-payer by robbing the holders of our national securities. Revenue so obtained would soon be more than counterbalanced by losses inseparable from so gross a violation of public faith. For the effect would be at once felt abroad as well as at home. We can hardly suppose the *Argus* ignorant enough to believe that the price of bonds is regulated independently of their terms. Exemption from taxation is one of the terms which enter into the calculation of value by which the price is regulated. Take away this exemption and leave the bondholders subject to taxation, national or local, and down will go the price instantly. Gold will go up as quickly and in a yet greater ratio, and the tax-payer will not only find the national credit injured, but will suffer in his own pocket the penalties attendant upon dishonesty. As a mere matter of profit, honesty is the best policy in national as well as individual concerns.

At this moment, the only danger to the public credit is that which arises from the avowed purposes of the Democratic Party. The promulgation of the New-York platform excited an uneasiness abroad which only belief in the assured success of Grant restrains. It is seen in Europe almost as clearly as it is known here, that the triumph of the Democracy would be as fatal to the credit as to the peace of the country. Politically, that party tends to revolution; financially, to robbery and ruin.

The Republican policy of funding presupposes the improvement of the public credit. It aims at the relief of the tax-payer, but in a manner that shall be permanent and honorable.

MINOR TOPICS.

The election in Maine, which takes place to-day, will be important mainly as an indication of the drift of public sentiment. The elections held a year ago resulted almost uniformly in Democratic victories or large gains; and this was regarded—with a good deal of justice—as a sign that public sentiment was undergoing a decided reaction, and that the Republicans were losing ground. This was a fair inference, and we did not hesitate to give it full weight. Now we are to have another trial. Circumstances have changed. The reconstruction policy has had a further trial. Gen. Grant has been nominated as the Republican candidate for President. The Democrats have put forward their candidates and their platform. Both parties are better understood than they were a year ago. Now let us hear what the people have to say about them. Vermont has already spoken—now let us hear from Maine!

Have the liberal and public spirited property-owners of Ninth and other up-town streets thoroughly accomplished their object, of preventing decent pavements being laid down through their thoroughfares? They got temporary injunctions from some of our courts forbidding such improvements some months ago; have they succeeded in making them permanent? If so, we can only congratulate them on their success in perpetuating for their own localities the worst pavements ever dreamed of in the most barbarous regions of the earth. No tribe of human beings anywhere ever imagined any more intolerable pavement than the old cobble-stone abomination; and this is precisely what these enlightened citizens of the great Western Metropolis have secured for their own streets.

We hope the somewhat redundant gushing over the piety, tender-heartedness and miscellaneous virtues of the late Mrs. Menken, to which her recent death gave rise, has exhausted itself. It is only fair to say that it did not have its origin with the Press of Paris, where her qualities and accomplishments seemed to command most applause, but with the American Press, which seems to have been smitten with a late remorse for not having glorified her enough while living. In spite of all they have written and all the lessons they have sought to draw from her life and death, we cannot regard her life and character as worthy of so much praise as they bestow upon it, or of such imitation as they seem to invite for it. She was in no just sense of the word an actress, for all her performances were limited to more or less complete exposures of her person, which was certainly very handsome, on horseback or otherwise. She had no dramatic talent and never won the slightest distinction in any legitimate walk of the actor's profession. Her ordinary life evinced an ostentatious contempt for even the most commonly recognized proprieties of social intercourse and personal demeanor, and we are not aware of any department of effort in which her example can fairly be commended to anybody for imitation. Her poetry indicates, here and there, regret that her life had been so barren of respect and success; a very little effort on her part, if she had seen fit to make it, would have made it fruitful in both. But it is a very general and an imperative law that every one must reap as they sow.

John Bright, in offering himself as a candidate for reelection to Parliament, demands the *ballot* as essential to the interests of freedom and political reform. The adoption of the ballot will certainly do no harm, and its tendency will be in the right direction; but we must caution Mr. Bright and all other English reformers not to expect too much from it, nor to rely upon it as certain to cure all the defects and to remedy all the abuses of the English political system. It has had no such effect in this country. It does not prevent electoral corruption; it does not prevent intimidation or undue influence; on the contrary, it is often made the means of facilitating both. But on the other hand, it may be made to do a great deal of good, and it is not easy to see how it can do any harm. Only it is best not to overrate its advantages, nor to rely upon it with undue confidence.

We mentioned yesterday an improvement proposed by Mr. Eastman, in the mode of constructing rails for use in city railroads, one advantage of which would be that carriages of all sorts could use them, and the streets would then cease to be a monopoly of the railroad companies. This would doubtless be a strong recommendation, but it is precisely the one which will defeat the improvement. The railroad companies, it must be remembered, desire to monopolize the streets. The more dangerous they can make them for all other carriages, the more thoroughly do they secure the use of them for their own. We must not look for any improvements, therefore, in street locomotion, to the railroad companies except such as they can introduce with advantage to themselves. The control of the streets, as everybody understands, is mainly in their hands.

The official returns show a Republican majority of 27,500 at the late election in Vermont. This is in a State where, as the Democrats tell us, no interest was felt in the contest, and neither party made any considerable effort. As the result of entire indifference, the result is not a bad one; the majority will be largely increased, however, when both parties take hold in earnest—as they will in November.

Every one who adds to the number and variety of our popular amusements is probably to be deemed a public benefactor; and in this sense the enterprising gentleman who was buried alive the other day, in Jones' Wood, for the entertainment of the public, may be set down as one of that class. But we fancy this kind of sport, being a trifle monotonous, will not "draw" long, especially as the doctors testify that even the performer's pulse was not perceptibly quickened, and that the process was neither dangerous nor disagreeable. If it were shown to be both—*if* the "buried alive" could be resurrected in all the agonies usually supposed to belong to that questionable state of existence, and could be shown to the gaping crowd panting and struggling for renewed breath and life, the performance would be sufficiently sensational to pay. Lacking all these elements of modern histrionic success, we fear it will lag. The enterprising exhibitor probably looks more to the sale of his patent apparatus, by which being buried alive is made so pleasant and safe, rather than to the attractions of the process itself as an exhibition, for his reward. People whose fancies have been so excited by horrid descriptions of this catastrophe that they are always apprehending it for themselves, may purchase the invention for the sake of abundant precaution; but ninety-nine out of every hundred will continue to practice the old plan of trusting their friends not to bury them until after they are dead, rather than relying on plans to render it of no consequnce whether they are dead or not, when they are buried. And as we have already urged, probably not one instance occurs in ten years, the world over, of persons supposed to be dead being really buried alive. The public imagination need not become excited on this subject.

Now that a lord and lady have been actually burned alive in a railroad wreck in England, it may be possible to secure a little public attention in that country to the style of railway carriages which, in defiance of all other warnings, it persists in maintaining. The carriage doors must be on the sides, and so, to prevent passengers from falling out by pushing against the doors, they must be locked. One result is that when the train takes fire, passengers who have no keys, *must* be burned alive. Nine-tenths of the common people of England might be roasted in this way without creating a ripple on the surface of public opinion; but the horrible deaths of Lord and Lady Farnham will be likely to provoke reflection. The question may now be seriously asked whether cars cannot be entered at the ends,—whether the doors need be locked, and whether common sense might not profitably be admitted to some small share in the management of such matters.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

It must be gratifying to Mr. Bateman to know that Opera Bouffe has at length assumed the proportions of a national amusement. Its importance has justified the agent of the Associated Press in telegraphing to America the startling and imposing fact that Mr. Grau's company has absolutely left Brest, and is at this moment on the high seas. There are, it seems, forty-eight persons in the troupe—a goodly importation, and conspicuous, we apprehend, in the matter of chorus. From Mr. Grau's second advertisement, which appears to-day, we learn that the season will commence at the French Theatre on the 5th of the coming month. The establishment has been entirely "remodeled, reconstructed, enlarged and newly and beautifully embellished throughout," which, we should suppose, is about all that could be done to it. Report speaks favorably of the improvements effected by Mr. Grau, but they will have to be tested by experience, which sometimes differs with architects and managers, particularly in the matter of acoustics. That the auditorium is vastly more spacious and comfortable there can be no doubt. Mr. Grau does not state what the opening opera will be, but Mr. Grau's organ says that it will be "Geneviève de Brabant." It implies also that this is an *opera bouffe* "of the most refined and *distingué* character," which to those who know the work will be news. Mr. Bateman, it adds, will give French opera on a broader scale, at Pike's Opera House, "as far as the questionable character of the dialogue and action is concerned"—which is also amusing. We are quite prepared to believe that Mr. Bateman, having a company of more than twice the strength of Mr. Grau's, will give French opera on a broader or larger scale than that gentleman, but in the matter of questionable dialogue and action "Geneviève" can hold its own against any opposition. Or has Mr. Grau also "remodeled, reconstructed, enlarged and newly and beautifully embellished" the work? If this be not so it is sheer nonsense to make invidious comparisons between "Geneviève" and other and far more popular works by Offenbach—nonsense because in the nature of things Mr. Grau must eventually come to the works that are deprecated. That Mr. Grau has got a good company we are prepared to believe. After the repeated failures of opera bouffe at the Theatre Français, where it was first introduced under the most depressing circumstances, and where its last throes—a few months since—scarcely excited the attention of the public,—after so many mishaps,—relieved only by the brilliant incursion of Mr. Bateman, Mr. Grau is wise enough to know that nothing but excellence in every department can possibly offer him a prospect of success. The consciousness that Mr. Bateman and his company are playing at another establishment will also nerve him to do his best. It is certain that there will be great rivalry not only between managers but between artists, and in this point of view the public will be gainers. The pecuniary chances are in favor of Bateman, whose artists are accepted favorites, and whose forces generally are in first-rate order. But Grau is adroit, and seldom ventures out of his depth. After all it is a pity that two able managers should be in opposition about so small a matter as Offenbach.

On Saturday Mr. Bateman gave a *matinée* at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. There was a fashionable attendance, and "Barbe Bleue" was sung and acted to perfection. In the evening the same artists repeated the work at Niblo's, and without the slightest indication of fatigue. After next month Mr. Bateman intends to play nine times a week—seven times in New-York and twice in Brooklyn.

The Conundrum of the period—is Mapleson coming? has not yet been solved. The week indeed has been without its usual quantity of Mapleson, and musical people are beginning to mope for Cohen or Jarrett, or some one who can speak definitely on the subject of that important person. One or other, or both of these gentlemen, representing Mapleson, will be here in a day or two, and then the secret will out. In the meanwhile we are glad to know that Miss Kellogg is on her way home. She will receive a hearty and sincere welcome. Tietjens is announced to sing at various places in England up to October, and Mapleson has entered into engagements almost up to the new year. These points we gather from the English papers, whence also we ascertain that Tietjens is to receive $20,000 in gold for her three months' engagement in America. This would amount to, say, $10,000 a month in currency, or more than $800 a performance. It is quite refreshing to meet with a moderate rumor like this. Patti never sang for such a trifle under the management of Strakosch, but they manage things better in France.

Mr. Theodore Thomas' concerts, at the Central Park Garden, are not only the best of their kind given in America, but the best of their kind given anywhere. This orchestra is now in thorough order, and plays with admirable precision. The Garden is always well attended, and the audience is as fashionable as at any place of amusement in the City. Tuesday and Saturday are the gala nights.

At Bryant's Minstrel Opera House there will be a new burlesque opera to-night. It is on "Lucrezia Borgia." The principal characters are sustained by Eugene, Unsworth, Nelse Seymour, Eph Horn, Dempster, and others. These cheerful oddities are always well prepared at Bryant's, and are invariably successful. There can be no doubt about the fate of "Lucrezia Borgia," with such a cast.

The "San Francisco" Minstrels do not find it necessary to change their bill. "Barber Brown" is received uproariously, and the comicalities of Birch, Wambold, Bernard and Backus, keep the house in constant merriment.

We refer our readers to Kelly & Leon's advertisement elsewhere. It presents to the public an Egyptian portrait of Leon as *Boulotte*. After scanning it we advise every one to go and see the original. "Barbe-Blu" will, of course, be played every night until further notice.

TELEGRAMS.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Review of the Fortnight—Chances of War—Prospects of a Franco-Spanish Alliance—General Disquietude Apparent.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 13.

It is generally considered that the events of the last fortnight have made little change in the political condition on the Continent, either to lessen or increase the chances of war. While on the one hand the Press of Germany have assumed a quieter tone and profess to be more confident of peace; on the other hand it is known that France has refused the formal demand made by the Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Ambassador, for the recall of the French troops from Rome, and at the same time Prince Girgenti has brought to Paris the proposal of Spain to cement an alliance with France by sending thirty thousand soldiers to Rome. This proposition, and the approaching interview which is shortly to take place at Bayonne, between the Emperor Napoleon and the Queen of Spain, are looked upon as foreshadowing an alliance, the object of which is to rid France of the care of the Holy See in case she should be plunged into war, so that by this means France, if without any other ally, could make Spain useful. Rumors, too, that several fighting regiments have been recalled from Africa; that Gen. Leboeuf has been sent on a special mission to Germany, and that Prussia has determined to annex the Grand Duchy of Baden, add to the feeling of distrust in the permanence of the existing peace. This feeling is faithfully mirrored in Paris by the depression on the Bourse, and the consequent decline of rentes; and in diplomatic circles here the situation is pithily summed up in these words, "No fear of war, though it may begin to-morrow."

No Intended Reduction of the Prussian Army—Napoleon at Chalons.

PARIS, Sunday, Sept. 13.

The *Patrie* of yesterday thinks that the report that the Prussian army is to be reduced by one hundred and fifty thousand men is false.

The *Etendard* says: "On leaving the camp at Chalons the Emperor summoned the general officers to his presence. He then thanked them for the zeal they had shown, and said the days he had passed in the camp had given him great pleasure and satisfaction."

The French Imperial Family en route for Biarritz.

PARIS, Sunday, Sept. 13—Evening.

The Emperor Napoleon, the Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial have left this city on a visit to Biarritz.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Arrival Home of Queen Victoria.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 12.

Queen Victoria has arrived at Windsor.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Late News from the Seat of War—Further Reverses of the Paraguayans—The Position of Lopez to be Besieged at Once.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 13.

Later advices have been received from Rio Janeiro.

According to Brazilian reports, a detachment of Paraguayan troops left behind in the Gran Chaco on the evacuation of Humaita, were surrounded by the allied forces and surrendered unconditionally, with twelve pieces of artillery and all their stores.

The fortifications at Humaita have been razed to the ground. At last accounts the whole allied army had commenced its march to lay siege to the fortified position of Lopez on the Tebicuary River. The fleet of iron-clads had already arrived opposite the intrenchments and commenced a virgorous bombardment.

LOUISIANA.

The Great Republican Procession in New-Orleans—Delegations from All Parts of the State—No Violent Demonstrations.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 12.

Notwithstanding the reports of a further postponement, the Republican demonstration is in progress here. Everything is quiet and orderly thus far—9:30 P. M. Three companies of infantry are stationed at the Custom-house, and other troops are disposed of in different parts of the city. A strong body of police are also accompanying the procession. The procession was one hour passing a given spot. There were three white clubs only in the procession, numbering less than 300 all told, and there was but a thin sprinkling of whites in the rest of the procession. The prominent feature of the procession was a wagon containing negro women dressed in white, decorated with flowers, representing the States. The following are specimens of the inscriptions on the transparencies: "Tammany Hall—the Hall of Traitors;" "Remember Lincoln;" "Men enough have been murdered;" "Seymour means Slavery;" "Remember Fort Pillow;" "No compromise with Rebels;" "Let us have peace." Strong delegations from neighboring parishes are participating. All the saloons closed at an early hour in compliance with the proclamation of the Mayor. The whites generally remained in their houses and there were comparatively few on the streets. Considerable apprehension has been felt of a disturbance this evening and all the small firearms on sale in the retail stores were bought up to-day. There was but little music in the procession. The streets along the line were remarkably silent. The Democratic Clubs universally agreed to remain away from their clubrooms and off the streets.

Peaceful Torchlight Procession—The Legislature—The Metropolitan Police Bill.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Sept. 13.

The Republican torchlight procession last night continued quiet throughout, and was dismissed at a late hour in good order. There were between five and six thousand persons in line. A considerable force of military occupied the streets in the vicinity, but not directly on the route of the procession. Their presence was due to orders from Washington, though no apparent necessity existed.

There was considerable cheering. Several clubs cheered the Camp-street Democratic journals, who this morning commend them for their generally orderly behavior. The white element was very scantily represented, probably not numbering over 500.

There was no quorum in either House of the Legislature, yesterday, and an adjournment was made until Monday.

The Metropolitan Police bill, having finally passed, will probably receive the Governor's signature and become a law to-morrow.

Railroad Track and Culverts, near Wood Creek, N. Y., Washed Away.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Sunday, Sept. 13.

A heavy rain commenced here last evening at six o'clock and continued until midnight, which with the previous rains, raised Wood Creek, submerging the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad track, washing away culverts and damaging the track much of the way to Fort Edward. The up train due here at 9 P. M., with about 152 passengers was stopped about two miles from Fort Ann, by the engine sinking into a hole washed out, and it now lies buried up to the smoke-stack, and the cars are off the track. No one was injured. The water has risen on both sides of the train, which prevents communication except by small boats. The passengers are being taken to Comstock Station by small boats, and it was expected the track would be repaired to-night. Several small culverts on the road east of Whitehall are washed away, but they will be repaired to pass trains to-morrow. Superintendent Baker is on the spot with a large force of men and material, and will have the damage repaired to-morrow night on the southern section. A large number of sheep and cattle were drowned on the flats between Whitehall and Fort Ann, and two canal boatmen are reported to have been drowned at the

narrows near Fort Ann. About seventy feet of the tow-path, and one hundred and fifty feet of the berme bank of the canal have gone out near Fort Edward. It is said it will take two weeks to repair the canal.

Breaches in the Champlain Canal—Damage to the Crops by a Freshet.

ALBANY, Sunday, Sept. 13.

An extraordinary rain-storm of some six hours' duration on Saturday occurred along the line of the Champlain Canal, causing two heavy breaches—one at Fort Edward and one two miles south of Schuylerville, and damaging the canal in other places. The large stone culvert at Ford Edward was almost entirely swept away, and both banks, which are some fifteen or twenty feet high at that place, were carried away to a depth of some ten feet below the canal bottom. It is thought that it will require at least ten days to resume navigation.

The crops also between Fort Edward and Fort Ann are much damaged by the freshet.

Railroad Bridge Over East Canada Creek, N. Y., Washed Away.

UTICA, N. Y., Sunday, Sept. 13.

Last night, at 9:30 o'clock, the bridge over East Canada Creek, six and a half miles below Little Falls, was swept away by the rising waters. The flood was caused by the heavy rain. The Western express and freight train had just passed safely over the structure. Three passenger trains, containing five hundred passengers, were delayed in this city until 8:10 this morning, when they were sent east as far as the creek, where they were transferred to the other sideThe freight trains were delayed at Oriskany, and the stock trains at this place. Five of the latter were ordered east this (Sunday) morning as far as Little Falls, where the animals were unloaded and driven to St. Johnsville, on the other side of the creek. It is thought that one track can be laid in a day across the creek if the water does not rise.

Thaddeus Stevens' Successor.

LANCASTER, Penn., Sunday, Sept. 13.

The Republican primary elections in this district to nominate a successor in Congress to the late THADDEUS STEVENS were held yesterday. Messrs. O. J. DICKEY, A. H. SMITH and A. H. HOOD were the candidates for the nomination. The returns thus far received from two-thirds of the district indicate the nomination of Mr. DICKEY to fill the vacancy in the present and the succeeding Congress by a majority of nearly 5,000 over SMITH. HOOD received a small vote. Nearly 10,000 votes were polled—a larger number that was ever before polled in this district.

Republican Meeting in Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Sept. 12.

A Republican meeting was held in Market-square last night. The square was decorated and illuminated. The attendance was large notwithstanding the rain. Two meetings were organized. Gen. BURNSIDE presided at one and Senator ANTHONY at the other. Speeches were made by Judge POLAND, of Vermont, and Messrs. DIXON, SHEFFIELD, JENCK and VAN ZANDT, and Prof. EDWARD and Gen. LIPPITT.

Political Affairs in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Sept. 12.

Hon. H. H. HARRISON, the Republican Elector for the State at large, opened the canvass with a highly satisfactory speech at the Capitol this afternoon.

The Democratic Executive Committee appointed Hon. ED. COOPER Elector for the State at large, *vice* GEORGE W. JONES, declined.

Republican Congressional Nomination.

UNADILLA, N. Y., Sunday, Sept. 13.

At the Republican Congressional Convention held here yesterday, Hon. CHARLES KNAPP, of Delaware, was unanimously nominated for Representative in Congress from the Nineteenth District.

Attempted Burglary in Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, Sunday, Sept. 13.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by burglars last night to rob the Union Bank, of this city. The robbers only succeeded in digging through the foundation wall, which is four feet through, when they were alarmed and fled.

Arrest of an Alleged Negro Criminal.

NEW-HAVEN, Sunday, Sept. 13.

The negro supposed to be guilty of the rape on Mrs. WILDMAN, of Brookfield, on the 4th inst., which resulted in her death, was arrested here yesterday.

Suffocation in a Well in Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Saturday, Sept. 12.

A father and son, named TWINESS, were suffocated by foul air in a well twelve miles from here yesterday.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 13.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

The Tennessee Committee congratulate themselves that they have succeeded beyond their expectations in obtaining from the President official assurances that he will use the military power of the Government to aid the civil authorities of Tennessee in suppressing violence and disorder. By the following letters from the Secretary of War to the Committee and to Gen. THOMAS it will be seen that the assurances given are of a very positive character.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 11, 1868.

To Hon. W. H. Weisner, F. H. Hamilton and J. H. Agee, Joint Select Committee of the Legislature of Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of this date to the President respecting the present condition of affairs in Tennessee, and urging the President to take steps to give protection to the law-abiding citizens of that State, together with the joint resolution of the Legislature under which you were appointed, have been referred to Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, for his information. Major-Gen. THOMAS has also been directed to report, without unnecessary delay, what military force, in addition to that now under his command will be requisite to enable him to give all needed aid to the civil authorities of Tennessee to execute the laws, preserve the peace and protect the law-abiding citizens of that State. Upon receipt of Gen. THOMAS' report, the necessary military force will be placed at his disposal. The President instructs me to say, in reply to your communication, that the military power of the United States will be employed whenever and so far as it may be necessary to protect the civil Government of Tennessee against lawless violence, and enable the Government to execute the laws of that State and protect its law-abiding citizens. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN M. SCHOFIELD,
Secretary of War.

The following are the instructions to Gen. THOMAS:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 11, 1868.

Major-Gen. Thomas, Commanding Department of the Cumberland, Louisville, Ky.:

GENERAL: Messrs. WM. H. WEISNER, F. H. HAMILTON and J. H. AGEE, a Committee appointed by the Legislature of Tennessee, have waited upon the President to report to him the present condition of affairs in Tennessee, and urged him to take steps to give protection to the law-abiding citizens of that State. A copy of the joint resolution under which the Committee was appointed, and of a written communication from the Committee to the President are forwarded herewith for your information. You will please report without unnecessary delay what force, in addition to that under your command, will be requisite to enable you to give all necessary aid to the civil authorities of Tennessee to execute the laws, preserve the peace and protect the law-abiding citizens of that State. The instructions heretofore given from this Department are deemed sufficient for your government. It was the purpose of those instructions to confer upon you all the power which the laws allow, and it is the wish of the President that you exercise, within the limits of your lawful authority, full discretion in your action, to the end that in any event the peace may be preserved. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

THE BINCKLEY IMBROGLIO.

District-Attorney COURTNEY, of New-York, arrived here this morning. He had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Acting Attorney-General during the day, and left again by the evening train. He did not see the President, Mr. JOHNSON having intimated that he had no business with Mr. COURTNEY. The result of the visit is understood to be that Mr. COURTNEY is to continue the management of the prosecution when the case comes up again, and additional counsel will be provided, to whom BINCKLEY can communicate his facts. In the meantime the latter, with his coadjutor FITCH, the cotton claim agent, have had lengthy private consultations with the President. BINCKLEY's report of the case presented on Saturday charges District-Attorney COURTNEY with high crimes and misdemeanors consisting of felony, protecting criminals from prosecution, being a member of the whisky ring, assault and battery, &c. The President is determined to sustain BINCKLEY and the ulterior object is the removal of Mr. ROLLINS by fair means or foul. This BINCKLEY has admitted in conversation during the past week. Under the President's manipulation, FITCH and BINCKLEY will return to New-York to-morrow. FITCH says they are fully authorized and empowered to push the prosecution vigorously, and that COURTNEY will be suspended. The true object of the case is rapidly developing. It is a disgraceful fight of the President against ROLLINS, and he compels the Secretary of the Treasury, who believes in the Commissioner's integrity, to act as his catspaw.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 13.

THE OFFICERS OF THE FREDONIA.

According to the *Navy Register*, published last July, the officers of the steamship *Fredonia*, lost recently at Arica, were as follows: Captain, GEO. W. DOTY, of New-York; Paymaster, WM. W. WILLIAMS, of Ohio; Passed Assistant Surgeon, FRANK L. DUBOIS, of Pennsylvania; Acting Masters, DAVID ORGAN, of New-York, and BENJAMIN DYER, of Massachusetts. The Department has not yet received official intelligence of the event. Instead of the *Fredonia* having on board nearly $2,000,000 worth of stores, she probably had not one-twentieth of that amount. The regular station of the *Fredonia* was Callao, which city she had left on account of yellow fever there. Her crew numbered probably between sixty and eighty men.

The *Wateree*, which was carried in by a tidal wave, was under orders to proceed for San Francisco, where she was to have been put out of commission. The latest official reports from the steamship *Powhatan* were dated "At Sea," in the vicinity of Arica. She was then on her way south from Panama.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

Commissioner ROLLINS will postpone his visit to New-Hampshire until it is definitely settled whether there will be an adjourned session of Congress this month. No compromise has yet been reached between him and the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the appointment of Supervisors of Internal Revenue.

SCIENTIFIC.

The result of the recent telegraphic communications at the Washington Observatory and the Morro Castle is an approximate difference of longitude between those two points of 5 deg. 21 min. 8 2-10 sec. This differs from the best French authorities by 10 seconds, and from the best English authorities by 8 seconds. The time occupied by electricity to pass over a wire from Washington to Havana, was 35 100 of a second.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The Inman steamship *City of Baltimore*, which left Liverpool Sept. 2 and Queenstown Sept. 3, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days' later news than was at hand by the *Weser*.

The *Moniteur de l' Armée* publishes an article refuting the assertion of one of the Paris correspondents of the *Nord*, who stated that orders had been given that special garments to be used by the troops in time of war should be made. The *Moniteur* also contradicts other assertions of the same correspondent, and says: "There were never more soldiers absent from their regiments on leave than at present, and the only military exercises now taking place are those at the camp at Chalons and Lannemazan."

Another pacific declaration from France. M. MAGNE, the Minister of Finance, at a banquet at Dordogne, on the 26th ult., proposed a toast to peace, and said in the course of his speech: "Peace will be lasting, because Europe needs it and the Emperor desires it. France is strong enough to abstain from war without danger of being accused of weakness, for no one has any interest in disturbing her."

According to the *Gaulois*, the Count and Countess of Girgenti, to whom so much attention has been shown at the French Court, are in France for the purpose of inducing the Emperor NAPOLEON to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with Queen ISABELLA. The terms of a secret convention between France and Spain were actually settled it says, in virtue of which the latter Power undertook to furnish an army of 40,000 men to the Pope, in the event of the former Power being engaged in war. In return, France was to protect Spain from her home as well as her foreign foes; but to this double obligation the Emperor demurred. The Count and Countess of Girgenti have, therefore, been sent to France, according to the *Gaulois*, to try to overcome his scruples.

According to the *Indépendance Belge* the Prince Imperial dances a good deal at Fontainebleau, although his preceptor, M. FILON, proved himself lamentably deficient in the art on a late occasion, when he was dancing vis-a-vis to the young Prince. M. FILON has accordingly commenced to take lessons in the art, and is showing laudable zeal in improving his education in this respect. The following words are attributed to his Imperial Highness, which shows that his religious education has not been neglected: "When I am Emperor, I will have everybody perform his religious duties; I will not have persons without religion." It is said that he shows great aptitude for music, but the Emperor rather discourages this inclination in his son. "I will not have him a COBURG," was the observation of his Majesty.

Additional particulars in regard to the duel between M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC and M. LISSAGARAY, both journalists, and each related to the other, are at hand. After a quarter of an hour's fighting, with a hot desire on both sides to do execution, M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC ran M. LISSAGARAY through the lungs. The foil being extremely slim, left scarcely any perceptible wound, and the flesh closing on the orifice, only allowed a few drops of blood to issue. But M. LISSAGARAY fainted away. The surgeons in attendance pronounced the wound so serious that the duel must be at an end, and although M. LISSAGARAY made some convulsive efforts to go on, he was carried off the ground. He now lies in Paris in an extremely dangerous state. His adversary, M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, who has been brought up by his father to the trade of duelling, and is such an accomplished swordsman that few men who never in their lives had a sword in their hands, would stand before him if they knew what a risk they ran, has lately refused to fight duels. It is only fair in this case to remember that he was the challenged party.

Cardinal BONAPARTE's health continues to decline. His Eminence grows more and more emaciated every day, and it is suspected by his medical advisers that he is attacked with the same malady—cancer in the stomach—which proved fatal to NAPOLEON I. and to his father before him.

Galignani's Messenger states that an inhabitant of Beaune (Côte d'Or) recently wrote to Mr. SEWARD to ask for information relative to the mode of purchasing land in the United States, and as to the facilities granted by the Government of that country to foreign colonists. By order of the Secretary of State, a detailed and complete reply has been prepared by Mr. WILLIAMSON, Territorial Commissioner, and has been forwarded to the applicant, who proposes to go out with a number of his fellow-townsmen to cultivate the vine in America.

The *Carlsruhe Gazette* seems to consider the absorption of the Grand Duchy of Baden by Prussia as simply a question of time. In one of its latest numbers it describes the general condition of the troops composing the Baden army, and then adds: "The military system in this Duchy is so completely according to that of the Prussian army, even to the smallest detail, that the incorporation of the Baden force into the other could take place without delay whenever the entrance into the Confederation of the North, indicated in the recent speeches of the Ministers BEYER and FREIDORF, shall appear opportune."

The *Gazetta del Popolo*, of Florence, gives an account of a new attempt at flying. An engineer officer had invented an apparatus consisting of a pair of large wings made of tale, and moved rapidly by cords attached to a man's feet. The inventor was so certain of the success of his scheme that he laid a wager with some of his brother officers that he would cross at Acqui the Bormida, a wide but shallow river, in the air. He commenced his flight and at first all went well, but suddenly he fell on the pebbly bed of the stream, breaking an arm and a leg. He is now in a fair way of recovery, and determined to recommence his experiments.

The Government hemp stores at St. Petersburg have just been in part destroyed by a conflagration. The flames broke out at 11 in the evening and spread with such rapidity that in a very short time nine of the detached buildings of wood and stone in which the material is kept were on fire, and were totally destroyed, with the chapel of the establishment. The loss is estimated at 800,000 roubles (four francs each.) The origin of the disaster is attributed to the negligence of some workmen.

CHINA AND AMERICA.

British Newspaper Comments upon the Character, Object and Probable Results of the Supplementary Treaty Between the Two Nations.

From the London Times, Sept. 2.

The announcement of a mission to the Courts of Europe from a Government whose past treatment of its relations with Western nations had well nigh caused despair in those who had looked forward with hope, when the Treaty of Tien-tsin was signed, to the undisturbed development of friendly intercourse with the Chinese people was hailed here with satisfaction. The prospect held out by the utterances of the Americo-Chinese Envoy on his arrival in New-York—that "China finds that she must come into relations with this civilization that is pressing up around her; feeling that, she does not wait, but comes out to you and extends her hand"—implying that the Chinese rulers contemplated a step forward in the direction of fulfillment of their obligations, contracted and uncontracted, was more than welcome.

We are interested far beyond any other country in a trade which already amounts to one hundred millions sterling in the year. We are alive to the immense benefit which cannot fail to accrue to us from the development of that commerce to the proportions possible to it; those proportions meaning, besides other things, the not insignificant advantage to us, as a manufacturing people, of clothing the teeming millions of that Empire, causing China almost to surpass India in worth to us. We harbor no sinister designs on the rights of either Government or people. Of this we have given practical proof by the terms to which, in common with the French Government, we restricted ourselves when we dictated at Pekin the Convention of 1860. Our sole desire is that the Chinese Government may not be tempted to revert again to its policy of isolation and hostility, which it once fairly abandoned, and that so lately as the year just named,—that we may be spared further conflict, and our legitimate commerce being suffered to expand in security, free from underhand interference, we may gain the opportunity of cementing by the ties of a common interest a friendly alliance with the Chinese people.

For reasons of the above nature, the cordial reception of a Mission with a character such as that announced by its Envoy was guaranteed, although we might, if so minded, have taken umbrage at the selection that has been made, to the exclusion of our own countrymen, in favor of an American gentleman who does not even count among his qualifications any knowledge of the language of the Court from which he comes accredited. Under no obligations to the United States, the Chinese Government is under obligations positive and weighty to ourselves; for, oddly enough, ever since the termination of our last war in 1860, we have been doing little else in China than rendering it service, so acting doubtless under the impression that we should thus place beyond question the sincerity of the friendship proffered. From the latter half of the year 1861 to 1864 we were crushing the Taeping rebellion, which there is no room for doubt would, but for our aid, have triumphed. Other important services might be chronicled, by which the tottering dynasty obtained a new lease of life. In establishing a trustworthy administration, which was of our devising, and the assent to which on the part of the Treaty Powers was due to our instrumentality, for the collection of the revenue upon foreign trade, which has now reached the high annual figure of £2,700,000 sterling, and which the Chinese Government, left to its own resources, would be utterly incompetent to collect, we have contributed in no mean degree to the maintenance of a Government long since bankrupt in its exchequer. Hence it would have exhibited a graceful appreciation of such services had the Chinese Government made choice of an Englishman with a knowledge of the language in place of an American without it. But, doubtless, the choice is justified by the objects which the treaty clauses concluded by the Envoy with the United States disclose. Its aim would seem to be nothing less than the reinforcement of the Chinese rulers in their old attitude of passive resistance and unfriendliness. It is a pity that the foreign counsellors whom they have at their elbow should have supplied them with advice so mistaken and mischievous. A retrograde policy on the part of China at this date is simply out of the question; it is at variance with the tendencies of the age, is condemned by all the experience of the past, and can bear but one fruit—chronic hostility. There is an irresistible law of progress which China must, like all other countries, obey or suffer.

The compact which this supplementary treaty aims in effect at exacting from all foreign Powers is to let China remain stationary for all time. To acquiesce in a condition so absurd, and as unavailing as absurd, would be indeed simply to court fresh wars, end to fling away the chief gain, as will be found whenever that treaty is carried into effect, of the treaty of Tien-tsin, which was to transfer by degrees from the hands of the Government to those of the people the power to imperil our relations whenever this might chance to suit the purpose or convenience of the former.

* * * The real and sole object of the Americo-Chinese Envoy's mission to Europe is embodied in the eighth and last article. That article is intended to pledge—and in the minds of the Chinese rulers it will pledge—Western Powers not to introduce the subject of railroads or telegraphs until, of their own motion, the Chinese avow their willingness and invite counsel, which they, of course, inwardly resolve shall be never.

As no foreign Power has the slightest intention of forcing the railroad or the telegraph at the point of the bayonet upon the Chinese Government, and as the Government is quite competent to prevent the people under its rule, willing and well-disposed though they are, from parting with their land for such purposes, it is difficult to perceive the utility of a treaty engagement to such an effect. It would certainly be an act of imprudence and folly on our part, considering the temper and aims of the Government we have to deal with, to bind ourselves by an engagement in the solemn form of a treaty never to moot the subject of railroads, telegraphs, or other works of public utility, however desirable—nay, imperative—in a time which may not be far distant, their introduction might be for the conservation of our interests in that part of the world. Silly as such an engagement on our part would be, it would be attended with the most mischievous consequences; it would be safe to be violated, as, despite any treaties or conventions, railways and telegraphs will sooner or later find their way into China. The Government would think they had cause for complaint, and would reproach us with bad faith. This impression they would take care to convey to the people; the violated compact would be disseminated throughout the length and breadth of the land; we should be held up as incorrigible violators of our word—the laying down the railways as only a first step to occupation and possession of the land, the ravishment of the women, and the slavery of the men. We are not altogether strangers to this method, and we have seen in India how popular resentment may be inflamed by artful management and contrivance. Unless therefore, we are prepared to pledge ourselves to the Chinese Government and people to have nothing to do with railways or telegraphs for all time, and are willing to let other nations enjoy that monopoly, we had better pause before we affix our signature to such a condition.

To conclude our remarks upon the treaty under notice, it is important to dwell upon the fact that the Chinese Government obtains no concession whatever from the United States; on the contrary, the only provision of any value is in favor of the United States, which was possibly the inducement tendered to Mr. SEWARD as the price of his signature. No railways and telegraphs are to be introduced; but, if they are, matters are put in train for insuring the monopoly of accruing advantages to the United States, who are "to recommend" other nations to comply. American diplomacy may have beaten ours in recent years at Pekin, but that does not constitute a reason why we should chronicle the ignominious fact. The very insignificancy of the gain to the Chinese Government of this treaty constitutes a sufficient reason for its rejection, that gain, too, being not real, but only apparent. At bottom valueless to the Chinese, it would be, as has been above remarked, in every way prejudicial to the pacific development of our intercourse with the Chinese people.

And, these considerations aside, it may be asked if it be wise to multiply instead of diminishing the chances of disagreement among European Powers, and especially between ourselves and the United States? Of possible causes of difference have we not already enough in the West, without heedlessly sowing the seeds of a fresh crop in the East?

We rise from the perusal of this treaty, we are bound to say, with the conviction that there is more underneath it than appears on the surface. It bears distinct traces of foreign inspiration, and it is our belief that this mission did not originate with the Chinese Government at all; that the idea of enlisting Mr. BURLINGAME as a temporary recruit for furthering Chinese ends, so far from being spontaneous, emanated from a foreign brain, and was suggested by the departure of the American Envoy, then on the eve of quitting Pekin. The plan was, no doubt, joyfully welcomed by the Chinese Ministers, who, having but one object at heart, gave but one instruction—"Stop all progress; as to the rest, *carte blanche*; say and do what you like." The treaty concocted by the Mission on its passage from China is the result before us.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

The Advance of Russia in the East—The Suggested English Invasion of Affghanistan—A Policy of Vigilance and Preparation Preferable.

From the London Times, Sept. 2.

The irrepressible question of Russia in the East is not only emerging again into prominence, but even receiving, according to our correspondence, a kind of provisional solution. Most readers now understand what this "question" actually means. Plainly stated it comes to this—shall we, some day or other, have to fight with Russia for the possession of India? If so, would it be for our advantage to select the time and place for ourselves, to choose our own battle-field and, perhaps, precipitate the contest before our enemy's preparations are matured? In India itself these considerations are usually compressed into a final inquiry—ought we not to secure, while we can, the control, command, or possession of Affghanistan—the country, and now the only country, which intervenes between the territories actually occupied by Russia and our own? All these questions have lately been revived by the advances of the Russian armies on the one hand, and the convulsions of Affghanistan on the other. The stride made by the Czar's forces in Bokhara is looked upon as a warning not to be mistaken; the revolution in Cabul as an opportunity not to be lost.

The invasion of Affghanistan for the purpose of obtaining command of the country would be popular in India, because it would mean war, and because war implies not only active employment for a military population, but chance of promotion, glory and gain. Anglo-Indians therefore speak on this subject with a prepossession so strong as to impair the value of their conclusions. Less biased observers can discern two cogent objections against any such expedition. It would go far to defeat its own end; and if it were ever so successful it would leave us *as open to the aggressions of Russia as before.* We have acquired, not without cost, a pretty accurate knowledge of the Affghans and their ways. They are everlastingly quarreling among themselves, and the losing party would be glad enough to accept our coöperation. In other words, if we chose to enter the country, we could find an excuse, and a native faction to side with us for the time. But it is perfectly certain that if we did this we should make the Affghans, as a nation, our enemies, and that we should, in fact, be throwing them into the arms of Russia, whose alliance they would solicit against us. Moreover, the occupation of the country, or of its strong places, though it would not be a work beyond our power, would infallibly cost us infinite trouble, and be attended by a serious drain upon our resources. In short, as a result, we should find ourselves impoverished by the war, and with the hand of every Affghan against us. In that condition we should be exposed immediately to the attack of the enemy. We should simply have marched from the Indus to the Oxus to meet the forces of Russia, instead of waiting for them on the former river with our strength unimpaired. The conclusion, in fact, of our wisest Indian statesmen is this—that whoever invades Affghanistan to seek a foe on the opposite frontier will do so at his cost. That cost we had better leave to the enemy, and this reflection appears to have suggested the prospective policy now ascribed to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE and his advisers.

It is thought, we are told, that a day may really come when it may be necessary to warn the Russians off Affghanistan—in other words, to inform the Russian Government that the Affghans would receive the support of the British Government against any invaders. After what we have said above the reader will see that this communication, if it ever were made, would be pretty well superfluous. The Russians must already know that our present policy consists in leaving to them, if they are bent upon aggression, the costly work of crossing Affghanistan, and it would be well understood, without our saying it, that the Affghans would not be left unassisted in their resistance to the enemy. Under these circumstances, if they ever occurred, the battle for India would indeed be fought in Affghanistan, but not in Affghanistan as a province of our Indian Empire. The country would be an independent country attacked from without, and we should be supporting the mass of the nation against a declared foe. Whether the battle-ground thus determined would be more advantageous to us than our own country of the Punjab may be a question still, but, at any rate, the policy thus sketched would not involve us in premature expeditions or needless war. It would require only that we should concentrate our strength and keep our resources disposable on our proper frontier, and thus be ready to exert our whole force at the proper season. *Toward the Affghans themselves this policy must needs place us in the position of friends*, for it tells them that so long as they are unmolested by enemies we shall leave them to themselves, and be prepared only to lend them our aid when their independence is endangered.

In this manner it might, perhaps, be possible, at any rate for a time, to keep the country of the Affghans interposed as a neutral territory between British India and Russian Tartary; but if Russia is determined on aggression, she will advance, even though it be at a disadvantage. In our repeated arguments on this subject we have never desired to make light of the danger of such an attack, nor are we over credulous on the subject of Russian forbearance. We wish only to show that come what will we can gain nothing by precipitating the collision, while we should be almost certain to lose by making further advances to meet the enemy. It the great fight is to be fought out in Affghanistan, we had better have the Affghans as friends than foes, and we should infallibly make them our foes by invading their country. *Our true policy lies in vigilance and preparation.*

GEN. GRANT.

A Letter Written to His Father During the Vicksburg Campaign.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, La., April 21, 1863.

DEAR FATHER: Your letter of the 7th of April has just this day reached me. I hasten to answer your interrogations. When I left Memphis, with my past experience, I prohibited trade below Helena. Trade at that point had previously been opened by the Treasury Department. I give no permits to buy cotton, and if I find any one engaged in the business I send them out of the Department and seize their cotton for the Government. I have given a few families permission to leave the country and to take with them so far as Memphis their cotton. In doing this I have been deceived by unprincipled speculators, who have successfully smuggled themselves along with the army in spite of orders prohibiting them, and have been compelled to suspend this favor to persons anxious to get out of Dixie.

I understand that Government has adopted some plan to regulate getting the cotton out of the country. I do not know what plan they have adopted, but am satisfied that any that can be adopted, except for Government to take the cotton themselves, and rule out speculators altogether, will be a bad one. I feel all army followers who are engaged in speculating off the misfortunes of their country, and really aiding the enemy more than they possibly could do by open treason, should be drafted at once and put in the first forlorn hope.

I move my headquarters to New-Carthage to-morrow. This whole country is under water, except strips of land behind the levees, along the river and bayous, and makes operations almost impossible. I struck upon a plan which I thought would give me a foothold on the east bank of the Mississippi before the enemy could offer any great resistance. But the difficulty of the last one and a half miles next to Carthage makes it so tedious that the enemy cannot fail to discover my plans. I am doing my best, and am full of hope for complete success. Time has been consumed, but it was absolutely impossible to avoid it. An attack upon the rebel works at any time since I arrived here must inevitably have resulted in the loss of a large portion of my army, if not in an entire defeat. There were but two points of land, Haines Bluff and Vicksburg itself, out of water at any place from which troops could march. These are thoroughly fortified, and it would be folly to attack them as long as there is a prospect of turning their position. I never expect to have an army under my command whipped unless it is very badly whipped and can't help it, but I have no idea of being driven to do a desperate or foolish act by the howlings of the Press. It is painful to me, as a matter of course, to see the course pursued by some of the papers. But there is no one less disturbed by them than myself. I have never sought a large command, and have no ambitious ends to accomplish. Were it not for the very natural desire of proving myself equal to anything expected of me, and the evidence my removal would afford that I was not thought equal to it, I would gladly accept a less responsible position. I have no desire to be an object of envy or jealousy, nor to have this war continue. I want, and will do my part toward it, to put down the rebellion in the shortest possible time, without expecting or desiring any other recognition than a quiet approval of my course.

I beg that you will destroy this letter; at least, do not show it.

JULIA and the children are here, and will go up by the first good boat. I sent for her to come down and get instructions about some business I want attended to, and see no immediate prospect of attending to myself. ULYSSES.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Speech of Gov. Scott in the Republican State Convention.

Hon. ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor of South Carolina, addressed the Republican State Convention, at Columbia, on the evening of the 9th inst., as follows:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am glad to see in South Carolina, for the first time in her history, a convention composed of citizens of the State, to select men to represent the people in the Electoral College. Heretofore it has been done by the Legislature. Now the people of the State have a voice in that privilege, as in every other privilege conceded to a republican form of government. This State Government has expanded from a limited into a grand theory of true republicanism. In your selection, I have no doubt, you will select men who will give their votes in the Electoral College to the man, and the only man who will give peace to this country. With you, gentlemen, I feel a common interest in the success of the candidate of the Republican Party. I feel it, not because of the man, not because he is the man who represents the Republican theory of Government, but because I believe he will more thoroughly represent the interests of the great masses of the people. He has stood at the head of our armies during the late terrible war, and I believe it to be but a fitting mark of its approbation that this nation should acknowledge his services by placing him in the highest position within the gift of the people of this country. [Cheers.] I believe he will, in that position, discharge the duty as faithfully as he did in the army.

I can truly say I have no personal feeling in this matter. My feeling is simply one of love for my country. I have the same feeling now which animated me when I offered my services to the country. I felt that the integrity and unity of the American Government was involved. I had no sectional feeling, but felt that I would rather be buried in a common grave than to see two separate Governments on the territory belonging to the Government of the United States.

I believe the election of the opponent of the candidate of the Republican Party will bring war and disaster to the country. I believe this and I do it without any thought of political opposition to the men who represent the other party; without a feeling of political prejudice, but simply feeling that the Democratic candidates represent that factious spirit which would destroy and break down what has been already established at the greatest expense to which this or any other nation has been compelled to submit in a loss of life and destruction of property, hitherto unknown in the history of the world. I believe it to be the duty of every man, who exerts the least influence, to exercise that influence modestly, judiciously and wisely, to accomplish the great end we have in view. He should do it in a spirit of moderation. Discountenance everything like discord, everything like violation of law. Discountenance all such organizations we read of in the papers, known as military organizations; such organizations have a tendency to alarm. There is not only no authority for military organizations, but at this time I think them unnecessary. I think civil means all that is necessary to be employed to maintain the peace throughout the State. The influence of every member of the Republican Party should be used to maintain good order. Discountenance everything like violence. Give this advice in private counsels, which are frequently more efficient than public declarations. Everything in public speeches which would tend to create difficulty or unnecessarily excite the minds of the people, should be carefully guarded against. It should be the duty of the Republican Party to put forth their best efforts to carry the election by the force of the ballot, and not by the force of arms. I believe the members of the Republican Party feel the importance of this course, and will adopt it as the only proper course to be carried out. I wish you, gentlemen, a harmonious session, and the most complete success in your efforts.

The Lake Michigan Disaster—Story of the Survivors.

Dispatches to the Cincinnati papers of Saturday announce the arrival of Capt. BROWN, of the *Hippocampus*, which was lately wrecked in Lake Michigan, with fourteen other survivors. They report that a squall struck the vessel at about 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and that she went down almost instantly. The Captain says she commenced settling during the storm, and an order was given to throw overboard her cargo, but before this could be done she rolled over on her side, and soon after sunk. Fragments were broken from the wreck, upon which the fifteen persons who were saved managed to get. They were picked up on Wednesday morning by a small sailing vessel, and taken to some port in Michigan with which there is no telegraphic communication, which accounts for the fact of not hearing from them before.

The total number of persons on board was forty-three; lost, twenty-six; saved, seventeen. The saved are as follows: Crew—Capt. H. M. Brown, Clerk JohnP. Bloom, wheelsman Charles Morrison, and Charles Russell, steward; Cyrus Rottenhouse, and six deck hands; eleven in all. The passengers—E. N. Hatch, Joseph Riford, V. Daily, Joseph Cooley, James Kimball and George Fuller; six in all.

The lost of the crew are Robert Richardson, mate; R. P. Eustis, engineer; William Brown, engineer; David Taylor, fireman, (colored;) porter, unknown; Richard Barth, Frank Mather, Arthur Wooden and Watson Brandt, and a colored man; eleven in all.

The passengers lost are Joseph P. Marple, Alvin Burridge, A. F. Burridge, Alva Palmer, Uriel Higbee, William Watrous, William Vaughan, M. M. Hathaway, A. P. Whitney, John Schneim and three others, whose names have not been obtained. No women or children were on board.

GEN. FORREST.

He Disclaims Any Personal Knowledge of the Kuklux Klan—When He Thinks Civil War Would be Inevitable.

The Nashville *Union & American* publishes the following letter from N. B. FORREST, in reply to a gentleman in that city long and intimately associated with him:

MEMPHIS, Sept. 7, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 5th inst. has been received. I wrote to you on yesterday, stating the facts in regard to the letter in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and I will send you a copy of a note of the correspondent (WOODWARD) in which be admits that he may have misunderstood what I said to him, and promises to correct the misstatements of his letter.

His letter purports to have been written in my presence, and pretends to give a detailed report of a long conversation with me, but the fact is, that neither of these suppositions is true. The letter was not written in my presence, and although he promised to show it to me, so that I might have an opportunity to correct any errors before it was sent off, he utterly failed to do so, and I had no knowledge what the letter contained until I saw it in print. As a report of what I really said to him, it is incorrect in many important particulars. It puts statements in my mouth which I never made, and it colors others so as to change their meaning entirely. For instance, I said to him in regard to the Kuklux Klan that I knew nothing *positively* of its organization, strength or objects, but that I was *informed* that its purpose was the *protection of the people from injury, and that I was, so far at least, in sympathy with it.* All the other assertions in regard to this organization which he puts into my mouth were derived from some other person, or are the fabrications of his own brain.

I said to him further, that I did not think that the single fact of calling out the militia would bring on a civil war in this State, provided the militia acted in accordance with the existing laws of the State and the dictates of reason and humanity; but that if they attempted to carry out the views of the Governor, as I understood them, by shooting down all men whom they might suspect of belonging to the Kuklux Klan, or any other organization, and if *the Governor should proclaim martial law in any part of the State, and attempt to enforce it, then, that in such a state of affairs, civil war would be inevitable*, and that the people would rise up to put an end to such outrages and usurpations; and, that in this event, I thought that 40,000 or 50,000 men in this State would rise in defence of their rights. I did not, however, mention the Kuklux Klan in this connection; in fact, I was very cautious in what I said to WOODWARD on this or other subjects, as I suspected that he would not report me fairly. I am satisfied now that he was sent here for the purpose of drawing me into a conversation so that he might misrepresent what I said, and thus make some political capital out of it. I regret that I allowed him to talk to me at all, but I cannot feel that I am responsible for the misrepresentations of which he has been guilty. If all that I have said on political questions was reported correctly, I should think there would be nothing found in it which would injure the Democratic Party, or the interests of the South. I have, however, in all cases attempted to speak but for myself, and no party or person is responsible for what I may have said. While I think that many of the present laws of this State are unconstitutional, I am, and have ever been, ready to support and obey them, believing as I do that it is better to submit to them for a time than to attempt to resist them until they can be repealed by legitimate legislation. I am very truly yours, N. B. FORREST.

Important Seizures by Revenue Officers in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Sept. 12.

Quite a buzz was created on Main-street yesterday morning, by the seizure of the tobacco establishment of HENRY BURLEW & Co., No. 14 Main-street, and the subsequent closing up of the house by the United States Marshal, Gen. HICKENLOOPER, and a posse of deputies. A variety of rumors were afloat, and an unusual degree of interest was manifested by the business men in the vicinity, as outside of distillery seizures, none else have been made in this city up to the one in question. Simultaneously with the seizure of Mr. BURLEW's house, MOOKLER's tobacco factory in Covington, was also seized, because connected with it and implicated in the alleged crime for which the descent was made. With regard to this we can only give the statement of the United States Marshal. It appears, then, that he received information from Col. FERD. F. REMPLE, Deputy United States Marshal of Hocking County, that tobacco bearing counterfeit United States internal revenue brands had passed through his district, and he caused it to be traced to this city, and to the establishments named. Gen. HICKENLOOPER accordingly made preparations for a simultaneous seizure, and effected the work successfully. In the store of HENRY BURLEW & Co. the Marshal found a dark room, in which FRANK BECKMAN, one of the employes, was discovered, it is said, in the act of branding and counterfeiting brands caddies of tobacco. The counterfeit brands were seized and secured. Proceeding further, the factory of the Company, No. 14 Columbia-street, was also seized, and turned over to Col. HARRIS for custody, and the two factories, together with the business house, are now held by the Collector. The parties arrested are HENRY BURLEW and his partner, WILLIAM A. SEITER, LOUIS SEITER, clerk, and FRANK BECKMAN, who were taken before United States Commissioner HALLIDAY, and held in bonds of $3,000 each, to answer.

Organization of French Grant and Colfax Clubs.

PLATTSBURG, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The French Republicans of this thriving village rallied last night, *en masse*, at the Court-house, to hear Prof. GEORGE BATCHELOR speak on the political situation. He drew a vivid contrast between the two platforms and the four candidates. All the leading Republicans of the place countenanced the movement by their presence. A club has been formed containing already seventy members, all voters, many of whom were recently Democrats. Nearly half the population are French. The breeze in this region is blowing republicanward. On the following day another club was formed at Keeseville. On the 11th a club will be formed at Danemara, on the 12th at Redford, and on the 14th at Champlain, comprising Rouse's Point, Perry's Mills and Corbeau.

Extraordinary Improvements in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st.
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

For sunburns, freckles and blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON's "Paphian Lotion."—*Advt.*

PHALON's "PAPHIAN SOAP" for THE TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. 25 cents per cake.—*Advt.*

PHALON's "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advt.*

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
Providence, R. I.

We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranteed to be in quality as represented by us.

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

The Best in the World!

THE CREAM OF ALL DENTIFRICES.

Contains no acids, no gritty substance, nothing injurious. Ask for Dr. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 11 Dey-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Carpets and Oil-Cloths.—A large assortment below the market price. E. F. MANY & CO., Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 10, 1868.

Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New-York, and No. 10 State-st., Boston, are our Agents for the East, and specially authorized to contract for advertising in *The Courier* at our lowest cash rates.

Eastern houses desirous of advertising in *The Courier* are requested to contract through them.

W. N. HALDEMAN, Proprietor *Courier.*

Mattresses.—If you want pure curled hair below the market price, go to E. F. MANY & CO., Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

MORGAN—HALL.—At Trinity Church, Portland, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 9, by Rev. Dr. Emery, WILLIAM G. MORGAN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ELIZABETH C., daughter of the late Joel Hall, of Portland.

DIED.

BERRY.—At Bergen, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 11 ELIZA JANE, daughter of the late Philip Berry, of Hackensack, N. J.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Sept. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her uncle, Rev. B. C. Taylor, D. D., Bergen.

CRAM.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 9, LYDIA, wife of Jacob Cram.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 101 East 17th-st., on Monday, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHICHESTER.—On Sunday, Sept. 13, at No. 38 7th-av., LEMUEL, infant son of Henry L. and Julia A. Chichester, aged 2 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place in Poughkeepsie on Tuesday, the 15th inst.

DUDLEY.—On Thursday, Sept. 10, at Mystic Bridge, Conn., aged 1 year and 24 days, MARY, daughter of Uriah H. and Prudence F. Dudley, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

EMERSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 13, WILLIAM EMERSON, in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the house of his brother, R. W. Emerson, in Concord, Mass., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 12½ o'clock.

GODKIN.—On Saturday, Sept. 12, at New-Haven, RALPH, youngest child of Edwin L. and Frances E. Godkin, aged 2 months and 4 days.

GLASSFORD.—On Friday evening, Sept. 11, HUGH GLASSFORD, a native of Paisley, Scotland, aged 79 years, 11 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Sept. 14, at 1 o'clock, from the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

☞ Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

LIVINGSTON.—At Oak Hill, Columbia County, on Thursday, Sept. 10, SARAH L., wife of Herman Livingston, aged 72 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, Sept. 14, at 12 o'clock, at her late residence, Oak Hill. Hudson River cars leaving at 8 o'clock A. M. from 30th-st. will reach Catskill Station in time.

MERCER.—On Saturday evening, Sept. 12, EDITH MAY, daughter of George W. and Cynthia A. Mercer, aged 4 months and 7 days.

"Fold the arms so gently o'er the sleeper's breast.
Calmly she's reposing, surely this is rest."

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, corner of Prospect and Grinnell sts., Yonkers, this (Monday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. Cars leave 30th-st. at 2 P. M.

POTTER.—On Saturday, Sept. 12, Miss MARY POTTER, in the 66th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends and those of her nephew, Wm. Gardner, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 272 East Broadway, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SCRIVENER.—At Astoria, L. I., on Friday, Sept. 11, Mrs. ELLEN COLLIER SCRIVENER, wife of Richard J. Scrivener.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mr. Scrivener, Remsen-st., Astoria. The boat leaves Peck-slip at 12 o'clock M.

SHOTWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 11, CATHARINE REMSEN, relict of Samuel Shotwell, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 113 Nassau-st., this day, (Monday,) the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock.

STEVENS.—In Paris, on Friday, Aug. 7, EDWIN A. STEVENS, of Hoboken, N. J.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

WHITAKER.—At Interlaken, Switzerland, on Thursday, Aug. 27, LOUISE, wife of Thomas A. Whitaker, and daughter of the late Saul Alley.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE NATIONAL AND METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE."

Ready Sept. 16,

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER:

I.—Up and Down Mont Blanc. By a New-York Merchant.
II.—Farther.
III.—St. Beuve, the Critic.
IV.—Waiting: A Tale of Chicago.
V.—Mine Oyster.
VI.—The Maple-Tree.
VII.—The Protestant Protest Against Protestantism.
VIII.—Too True: Chaps. XVI and XVII.
IX.—Land of the Troubadors.
X.—Louis Napoleon and his Empire.
XI.—A Brilliant Affair.
XII.—Pacific Railroad Grants.
XIII.—In Tune.
XIV.—University Life in Germany.
XV.—Monthly Chronicle: Literature, Fine Arts, Table-Talk.

Terms: $4 per annum, 35 cents a number. Liberal discount to clubs. G. P. PUTNAM & SON, No. 661 Broadway.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION!

JUST PUBLISHED,

"ASMODEUS IN NEW-YORK,"

CONTAINING

STARTLING REVELATIONS OF MEN AND THINGS, AND SEVERAL TALES, BASED ON ACTUAL EVENTS.

Price, in cloth, $1 50.
Price, in paper, $1.

Sold by all booksellers, and sent by mail (postpaid) on receipt of price by the publishers,

LONGCHAMP & CO.,
Or Box 5,838 Post Office. No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York

WASHBURN ON REAL PROPERTY.

New and enlarged Edition, in 3 vols.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO., BOSTON,
Have just published

A TREATISE ON REAL PROPERTY. By EMORY WASHBURN, University Professor of Law in Harvard University.

Third Edition, revised and greatly enlarged; 3 vols. 8vo. Law sheep, $22 50.

NOW READY.

WILLIS' SACRED POEMS—A new edition, with illustrations by Darley, Herrick, Chapman, Parsons, Whitney, Lumley, Ehninger, White and Hitchcock, and a portrait.

One small quarto volume, handsomely printed on tinted paper, and bound in cloth, red or gilt edges. Price $3 50. Published by CLARK & MAYNARD, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S Seaweed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills.—These three medicines will cure Consumption. The Pills cleanse the stomach, liver and bowels. The Seaweed Tonic helps to dissolve the food, throws out the gastric juice, and helps the food to digest before it sours in the stomach, and causes a good appetite.

The Pulmonic Syrup makes good rich blood. All three of these medicines are required at the same time. This is the only way to cure Consumption. A patient must begin to grow in flesh before matter will ripen in the lungs and heal them up.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16; also every SATURDAY, at his Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner of Commerce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., from 9 to 3.

CRICKET.

THE ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN vs. TWENTY-TWO OF NEW-YORK.

ST. GEORGE'S GROUND, BERGEN HILL, WEST HOBOKEN.

Play will begin on WEDNESDAY, 16th. Take West Hoboken or Hudson City cars from ferry, or Morris and Essex Railroad to west end of Tunnel.

Tickets can be procured at Hindhaugh's, Fifth-avenue Hotel; Geery & Kendall's, New-York Hotel; Van Derlip & Taylor's, No. 96 Bowery; Delatour's, Wall-st.; and Delmonico's, William and Beaver sts.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SCHENCK'S ADDRESS TO HIS PATIENTS, AT HIS ROOMS AT NO. 32 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I see there are more here than I can properly attend to, and so I must try and manage it to get a number of you at a time. Many of you only want a little advice. You have seen me before. Some of you, I suppose, have come a long distance, and are apparently too feeble to wait your turn. Those that wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer I will take into my private room as soon as possible. My charges are $5 for an examination. I can listen to your lungs, and tell pretty well their condition; but if you want to know their exact state, whether it is Bronchial, Tuberculous, Pleuritic or Pulmonary Consumption, and whether you are curable or not, you must be examined with the Respirometer. It is the only proper way of auscultating. Consumption can be cured; lungs deeply diseased can be healed up, if the system is got into a healthy, healing condition. The course pursued by the majority of physicians is all wrong. They never cure. Their cod liver oil and whisky only ruin the stomach. I frequently, in riding in the cars, get seated by consumptives. They have all their traps for drinking with them, and as soon as they get into a spell of coughing they take a drink of whisky. And so they go on, and many drink a quart a day. Take a well man and let him drink in this way, and he will soon lose his appetite. My first step is to cleanse the stomach and liver, and then to create an appetite. Many of you have a cough, night sweats, creeping chills, and you all want to have them stopped. You think you would be so much better. Now, I stop nothing. The cough is to relieve the lungs. If your lungs are diseased, the first and only thing to be done is to get strength, and the only way to do that is to cleanse the stomach and liver. If both lungs are not too badly affected, with my MANDRAKE PILLS, SEA-WEED TONIC, and PULMONIC SYRUP, I can frequently effect the most wonderful cures of Consumption. A cure frequently requires gentle purging for some length of time, to get the stomach and liver to act naturally. As soon as the mucous and slime begin to move, the appetite begins to come up. The SEA-WEED TONIC being an alkali, preserves the food in the stomach until it is digested, preventing it from souring. Now, in almost all cases of lung disease, the action of the system is so slow that food lies in the stomach and sours. Blood is made of it after it is spoiled, and this is the way our blood gets thick and bad. Canker, Sore Throat, and Catarrh proceed from this sour stomach. Burning out the throat with caustic and gargles afford only temporary relief. It should be treated the same as when the tongue is coated, or sick headache; that is, cleanse the stomach to get up an appetite. The cause is the same. My Pulmonic Syrup goes right to blood when the stomach is kept right with the Pills and Tonic. Now, I wish you to understand that I have no special remedies for Chills or Night Sweats. As soon as the lungs begin to heal these will stop; but if opium, quinine, and many other things which are used to stop them, thus go right into the stomach and get it so deranged, digestion stops. This is the very thing I am trying to restore. If I cannot get patients hungry, and get food to digest easily, I cannot cure them. Get up a good appetite, eat good, rich food, fat meat, gravy—in fact, nearly everything the appetite craves—and the lungs will soon begin to heal. No matter whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is its nature to heal. You may notice persons that have Scrofula, or any old chronic running ulcers; they are all of a feeble or bilious condition, their digestion is poor, and they have not a healthy circulation of blood. Some three or four years ago a lady, Mrs. Bartholomew, came to my rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York. She had a tumor, with two running ulcers, on her liver, which had been running fourteen years, and they kept getting worse. She was costive, skin yellow, very stupid and dull, liver and stomach torpid, and no circulation. In three months I run the disease all out of her. The ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now, there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing consumption, and that is to prevent taking cold. Your physicians tell you to go out every pleasant day. This, in my opinion, is a great mistake. Persons in health go out and take colds. When a lung begins to heal the slightest change will inflame it, and then they are thrown back. When I can persuade patients to keep to their rooms I am almost sure of success. When they are able they can exercise about the rooms to get the blood in circulation. The directions which accompany my medicines are so explicit any one can take them all without ever seeing me. There is not a day but what I hear of some that have been cured that I never saw. Take the medicine and guard against taking cold. If the lungs are not too far gone, the stomach will soon cleanse itself—the appetite will come. Eat plenty of good food, and nature will heal the lungs. As I said before, do not depend upon something to ease the cough, to stop night sweats and creeping chills, for these are only sympathetic. Some persons may think, when I speak of taking cold, that my medicines may open the pores and lay them more liable; but it is right the reverse of this, for when the stomach is cleansed persons are not so liable to take cold as when the system is locked up. Frequently, when people take a cold, if they would swallow a dose of Mandrake Pills it would work off; but instead of this they take something to check it, which drives it back to the lungs, leaving the seeds for tubercles on the next slight cold and inflammation of the lungs.

I have talked much longer than I intended to, but when I start I get so anxious to convince people how easy it is to keep well and feel fit for business that I do not know where to stop. When the stomach is out of order you are sick all over, and if you keep that right you cannot help but be healthy and fleshy. Look at me. Once I was in the last stage of consumption, as tall as I am now, and I weighed less than one hundred pounds. My father, mother, brothers and sisters, all died of consumption—a family complaint—and yet here I now am, weighing two hundred and thirty pounds, cured by the same medicines I offer to you. I do not wish to be understood that my medicines cure all. A great many die who take them. They commence too late, and their lungs are too far gone. Their stomach and liver are too much congested, and, I am sorry to say, frequently by the use of Bourbon whisky, to get them into action. The Mandrake Pills contain no calomel or mercury; they are perfectly harmless, and carry off the bile better than blue pill or any other purgative ever concocted.

Dr. SCHENCK is professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth-st., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every SATURDAY, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Dr. SCHENCK will also be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, and at his rooms, No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines for sale at all times at his rooms. Also, by all druggists and dealers.

CATARRH, BRONCHITIS AND SCROFULA.—The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* having affixed its stigma on all inhalations of oxygenised air, snuffs and other nasal injections, I now announce my sovereign remedials from plants, which have proven potent and unfailing in the cure of these diseases. They also eradicate permanently all Liver and Kidney Affections, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Scrofulous Opthalmia, Ear Eruptions, Spermatorrhœa, Skin, Mercurial and other Eruptive Diseases. Medical Circulars 25 cents. WM. R. PRINCE, Nurseries, Flushing, N. Y.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GREAT SALE OF MEN'S FURNISHING goods and shirts at half Broadway prices. ALLEN G. FOWLER, No. 3 Park-row.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

POLITICAL.

1864. UNION. 1868.

Union Republican Presidential Campaign Club.
Griswold and Cornell Campaign Club.
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
Gen. CHARLES H. VAN WYCK.
Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS,
Hon. RICHARD BUSTEED.
COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY, Sept. 14, at 8 P. M.
CHAS. S. SPENCER, Ch'n Pres. Campaign Club.
THOS. MURPHY, Ch'n G. and C. Campaign Club.
ISAAC J. OLIVER, Ch'n Ex. Com.
WM. DRUMMOND, ALEX. H. KEECH,
ALLAN COOPER, JOHN J. O'BRIEN,
Secretaries.

CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.

A meeting of this Club will be held at headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order,
RUFUS F. ANDREWS, President.
JOHN J. SHAW, GEO. H. SHELDON, Secretaries.

RALLY, YORKVILLE, TO THE GRAND dedication of the TANNERY of the YORKVILLE GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB, 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1868, at 7½ o'clock. The following distinguished speakers will address the meeting: Gen. James L. Kiernan, Judge Welcome B. Beebe, John Rafferty and Hon. E. Delafield Smith. We cordially invite all the citizens of Yorkville and vicinity to be present.

N. B.—Seats reserved for ladies, who are earnestly invited to be present.

HORATIO P. ALLEN, President.
JACOB T. VAN WINKLE, Secretary.
CHAS. CRARY, Chairman Executive Committee.
R. J. FROST, Secretary Executive Committee.

POLITICAL NOTICE.—WE, THE UNDERsigned, have on hand the largest stock of Bunting Flags to be found in the country, all of our own manufacture. ANNIN & Co., No. 99 and 101 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sizes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

No. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Bills of exchange bought and sold. Drafts for £2 and upwards issued on Scotland and Ireland payable on demand. Drafts granted on and bills collected in the Dominion of Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco.

WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA, ARCHD. McKINLAY, Agents.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.

DRAFTS ON DREXEL, HARJES & CO., PARIS, COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS, &C.

ADVANCES MADE ON APPROVED COLLATERALS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1868.

In pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of 7-30 notes that on and after MONDAY, the 14th September inst., such notes must be forwarded to the United States Treasurer at Washington for redemption.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Ass't Treasurer United States.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 19th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of October.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

No. 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION OR by-law of the Directors of the Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company is published, as required by law:

"The annual Stockholders meetings for the election of Directors shall be hereafter held on the first Monday of October in each year."

And notice is hereby given that, pursuant to such resolution and by-law, an election for thirteen Directors of the said Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company will be held at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on the first MONDAY (5th day) of October next. The polls will open at noon and remain open for one hour.

JAMES P. LOWREY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1868.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE Illinois Central Railroad Company will, on the 1st day of October next, pay its seven per cent. Construction Bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from three thousand and one to four thousand (3,001 to 4,000) inclusive, with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon their surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and it doth hereby name the 1st day of October, 1868, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon said $1,000 bonds, numbered 3,001 to 4,000, will cease.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 4, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 30th inst.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.

By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 241 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 15th of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 16th of September, 1868. By order,

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Sept. 9, 1868.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of September inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 23d of September, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above-described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $25,000.

S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S GREEN BAY EXTENSION BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $3,000.

S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Mt. Carbon Coal and Railroad Company, and the election of directors, will be held in the City of New York, at the office of Grant & Son, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage at 7 per cent. for three or five years, on New-York and Brooklyn property, in sums over $3,000.

CALLENDER, LAURENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

WILL REMOVE IN A FEW DAYS TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 11, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	113¾	....	5-20 Coupon, '67..	108⅝	109
Coupon, 1881....	114	114¼	5-20 Coupon, '68.	109	109⅛
5-20 Reg., '62....	108¾	108⅞	10-40 Registered.	104⅛	....
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113⅜	113¾	10-40 Coupon....	104⅜	105
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109⅝	110	Gold....	....	....
5-20 Coupon, '65.	111⅛	111⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac...	100	100⅜
Jan. & July....	109	109⅛			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY'S SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST COUPONS.

The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage of $4,000,000. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10ths of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economize its expenses.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these 7 per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

James S. Thomas, Mayor of St. Louis; John J. Roe, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce; E. W. Fox, President St. Louis Board of Trade; Barton Bates, President North Missouri Railroad; J. H. Britton, President National Bank of the State of Missouri; Wm. L. Ewing, President of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis; Geo. H. Rea, President Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis; Jas. B. Eads, Chief Eng. of St. Louis and Ill. Bridge Co.; Geo. W. Taylor, President Pacific Railroad, (of Mo.;) John R. Lionberger, President T. N. Bank, St. Louis.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES:

H. K. Corning, John Auchincloss, Grant & Son, A. W. Spies, A. Trask, E. C. Cowdin, F. Marquand, J. H. Swift, Isaac N. Phelps, W. V. Brady, S. Gandy, W. T. Blodgett, A. R. Eno, Geo. D. Phelps, John Knower.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency.

R. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, WM. COOPER, Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, &c.

T. L. TAYLOR & COOPER,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Railroad Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities, Bought and Sold on Commission.

NO. 5 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; organized under special charter from the State of New-York.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000.

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia;
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China;
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New-York;
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. Cen. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Amer. Ex. Co., New-York;
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.;
O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New-York;
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York;
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New-York.

OFFICERS:

A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once between the following ports, viz.:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macao	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,250,000
Shanghae	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS; and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
Messrs. C. D. HEAD and T. H. PERKINS, Boston.
Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., Boston.
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
THE SYRACUSE CITY BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
Messrs. CHAS. F. CHASE & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Messrs. DONAHOE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
W. R. HIGBY, Esq., Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
And at the office of the Company, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.

CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1st November, 1900; SEVEN per cent. interest payable 1st May and 1st November at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

The undersigned is authorized to offer for sale a few of the above described bonds.

R. G. ROLSTON, President, No. 26 Exchange-place.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE, BUY AND SELL Governments, Gold, and Miscellaneous Securities, strictly on Commission. Orders executed promptly and satisfactorily.

A. W. GREENLEAF, JOHN S. NORRIS, BENSON VAN VLIET.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, have removed from No. 69 Broadway, to No. 4 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE SELMA AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND of agreement of the mortgage bondholders, creditors and stockholders of the Selma and Meridian Railroad Company, is now open for subscribers at the banking house of MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., and will be closed on the 18th of October next, after which date parties not subscribers as bondholders, creditors and stockholders will be excluded from its benefits.

D. B. SAFFORD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT. OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

(Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, with Juvenile Department,)

No. 40 South Washington-square, (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal,) opens its twenty-sixth academic year Sept. 14, 1868. Progress of pupils (of all ages preparing for business or colleges) rapid, and terms reasonable. The Principal commenced his school Sept. 4, 1843, at No. 43 West Washington-place. Finding the rooms inadequate, he erected and entered, in the Spring of 1847, the commodious building now occupied by the Institute, on Washington-square.

During the TWENTY-FIVE PAST YEARS, this Institute has prepared and sent to college and the duties of active life nearly four thousand students, of whom three hundred and fifty completed the full Academic Course and received the Diploma of the Institute.

Its central and delightful LOCATION, its easy accessibility from all parts of the City, together with its spacious, light and well-ventilated rooms, have entirely relieved it of all necessity for removal or change.

The course of study is comprehensive, enabling the pupil to pass from the alphabet to the counting-room or college, as fast as his capacity and health will allow. A large number of accomplished and experienced Professors and instructors are employed in the various departments, with the average number of fifteen pupils to the teacher.

"*Character is power*" is the motto of this Institute, and hence no pupil whose *moral faults* cannot be promptly corrected is allowed to continue a member of the school.

REFERENCE is made to *present* patrons, among whom are: Messrs.

A. R. Wetmore,	H. Oberndorfer,	D. M. Earle,
Robert Bonner,	W. T. Runk,	W. Hadley,
Israel Ferguson,	N. H. Joralemon,	T. L. Harris,
Christop'r Gwyer,	C. C. Poillon,	S. Heacock,
S. T. Knapp,	John H. Poillon,	R. Martin,
G. A. Sage,	Wm. A. Mead,	N.S.W. Vanderhoef
F. P. Sage,	S. E. Hiscox,	Charles Bliven,
John Hillhouse,	Jas. R. Floyd,	T. J. Townsend,
Nelson Sherwood,	A. W. Leggatt,	T. M. North, Esq.,
J. C. Carey,	John Toppin,	N. Quackenbos, Esq
Alfred Tobias,	Thomas Crane,	Hon. F. A. Conkling
John Olendorf,	E. G. Burling,	Hon. W. R. Beebe,
	J.P. Hardenbergh,	

and more than 100 other well-known citizens, including clergymen and physicians, whose names, with those of their sons, are contained in the catalogue, to be had at the Institute, which is now open for the inspection of parents, and with whom the Principal (who resides in the Institute) is ready to confer day or evening.

N. B.—Students for College, West Point and Naval Academy are allowed individually to advance to higher classes as fast as their attainments permit. Pupils are admitted at *any* time, and NEW ones are charged only from time of entering. Those who are prepared may join the Post-Graduate Class. LITTLE boys are watched over with special kindness and care.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK Hall,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 14—Thirteenth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Advance 130.

This year's patrons of from 3 to 12 years' standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Geo. E. Hawes,	Dan. L. Schanck,
A. M. Allerton,	Josh. J. Henry,	Robert Schell,
John Auchincloss,	Clement Jewett,	Henry Shaw,
John S. Boyd,	Calvin E. Knox,	John Sherwood,
Josiah H. Burton,	Charles Lamson,	Cyrus A. Smith,
Nath W. Chater,	L. Lockwood,	Gilbert M. Speir,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Theo. McNamee,	Ferdinand Stagg,
Kenny Couillard,	Dr. T. M. Markoe,	Geo. P. Trigg,
Henry Day,	Henry Meyer,	A. S. Underhill,
Wm. A. Hadden,	Wm. Morrison,	H. C. Van Vorst,
Oliver Harriman,	James L. Phipps,	Ralph Wells.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The usual exercises will be resumed as follows:

In the Grammar School	Sept. 7
In the Department of Science and Letters	Sept. 16
In the School of Civil Engineering	Sept. 16
In the School of Art	Sept. 21
In the School of Law	Oct. 1
In the School of Medicine	Oct. 12
In the School of Practical Chemistry	Oct. 12

Catalogues and circulars at the University.

Examinations for admission to the Department of Science and Letters will take place on Tuesday, the 15th September, at 9½ A. M., in the Council-room.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON-SQUARE EAST.

MR. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

For a limited number of boys, will commence on the 21st of September, at No. 907 Broadway. The aim of this school, especially, is THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN THE ELEMENTS of the several studies.

Mr. Tyng will also be happy to give PRIVATE LESSONS to pupils of either sex, IN ANY BRANCHES, AT CONVENIENT HOURS.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUEST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 152 East 22d-st.

MOUNT MORRIS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for young ladies, 124th-st., third house east from 5th-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 22. Six young lady boarders will be received. Evening classes, for youths and adults of both sexes, from 7 to 9 P. M. Languages, mathematics, book-keeping, elocution, &c., taught. For circulars apply as above. Terms moderate.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—THE advertiser, who has twice made the tour of Europe, and is about revisiting the continent, would act as companion and tutor to a young gentleman going abroad. Refers to Right Rev. Horatio Potter and others. Address COLLEGIAN, care of Dr. Paine, No 36 East 4th-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of J. Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

MME. VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 124th-st., second brown-stone house east of 3d-av., will reopen Sept. 16. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Chas. L. Jones', No. 843 Broadway, or by letter addressed as above.

A GRADUATE AND FIRST HONORMAN of Dublin, late professor in a university, and a contributor to literary journals, will take pupils in classics and English literature; unexceptionable credentials; two literary classes are being formed. Address F. B. C., Box No. 52 Station D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

J. HARRIS PUTTON'S CLASSES, DEsigned for pupils preparing for college, will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Four of the senior pupils entered college last year—three Columbia, one Princeton.

PROF. AND MRS. C. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HEMPstead, L. I., 20 miles from New-York by railroad.

Rev. J. J. A. MORGAN, A. M., Principal.

Rev. ROBT. C. SCOTT, A. M., Associate Prin.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338, New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A superior family school for boys. Number limited to 20; three vacancies. Fall Term begins Sept. 14. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—MR. LEGGETT'S Classical French and English School will be reopened Sept. 21. Circulars may be obtained in the store, or of the Principal, No. 224 East 10th-st.

PROF. WM. J. NEVIUS WILL LIMIT his class for private instruction, this year to fifteen boys. Session to commence about the 1st of October. Address him until 21st inst., by letter, at No. 82 5th-av.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, east of Washington-sq.—Opens Sept. 7; pupils fitted for college, business, West Point; a primary is attached. Circulars at University, Room 9, or 112 7th-st.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHES will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE for parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S Bookstore, No. 14 Bond-st. Also complete record of reliable teachers wanting positions.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

MRS. FITZ-HENRY'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 49 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,

NOS. 55, 57, 59 AND 61 WEST 33D-ST., Between 5th and 6th avs., Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Modern languages, Classics, Mathematics, pure and mixed, &c., &c. A limited number of young gentlemen admitted in the family of the Principal. For circulars address Prof. A. BERNARD, No. 225 West 23d-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,

WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices. Instruction also in the modern languages.

Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st.

A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.

H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 101 (old No. 69) West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector (successor to GEO. P. QUACKENBOS, LL. D.) The forty-ninth annual session commences on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1868. Boys fitted for college or for business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway, and at the School.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, FOR FOUR years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jenks. Numbers limited. For circulars apply at the school, or at Randolph's, Sheldon's, Lockwood's or Hastie's bookstores.

MISS REYNS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 238 East 13th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. English, French and German in the regular course. Special attention to music and needlework. Miss Reyns will be at home from the 7th inst., except on Saturdays.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish, classical and mathematical school for boys, corner of 6th-av., and 39th-st. The next session commences MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars sent on request, or may be obtained at the Principal's residence, No. 115 West 38th-st. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, NOW LINDEN Hill, at Orange, N. J., near St. Mark's Church, will commence its tenth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Boys enjoy home comforts with rare advantages. Number limited to 12. No day scholars. Address PRINCIPAL, Post box No. 152, Orange, N. J.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THORoughly prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY will not reopen Sept. 15, as advertised by E. CLEVELAND. The Eagleswood House (Perth Amboy, N. J.) continues open for the year. A good school on the premises. Reference, Marcus Spring, or West & Field, No. 31 Mercer-st., New-York.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue.

T. H. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22. French by Mme. Gibert. Circulars at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 22, 1868. Board, with tuition in English and French, $350 per annum.

CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AT ENGLEwood, N. J.—An English and French School for young ladies. The Fall term will commence on Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to eight. For information address Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys from 10 to 16 years of age, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.; $225 a year; healthy and homelike. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MRS. H. SIMONS, NOS. 265 AND 267 West 39th-st.—English, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S FRENCH and English Family School will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14. No. 40 West 30th-st., southeast corner of Broadway.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 24, at No. 106 East 38th-st. Miss PERINE will be at home from Sept. 8.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

MME. HERITAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 236 West 24th-st., will reopen on Sept. 7. Boys admitted at the school until 10 years of age.

MISS JAUDON'S DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen at No. 56 7th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

AARON ROND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1,267 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 24th of September.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.

Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS, at Lakeville, Litchfield County, Conn. Send to Rev. GEORGE R. HOWELL, Principal, for circular.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

This institution will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 16.

Applications for admission, made either in person or by letter, will be received at the College after Sept. 1.

The examination of candidates for entrance to either the regular or the partial course, will take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 14, 15 and 16, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Latin, Greek, French and German form a constant and prominent part of the regular course, and are included in the general rates of tuition.

Full particulars of the English, Mathematical and Scientific department, and those of Music and Art, may be found in the College catalogue.

The academic and preparatory schools will open at the same time as the College.

Students who desire board can be received into the family of Mrs. Jackson, a leading teacher, in the immediate vicinity of the College. Early application is desirable, as the number of boarders is limited.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

NO. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.

Principals—Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D. LL. B., RICHARD S. BACON, M. D. LL. B. Assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. Instruction in all branches and no extra charges. Circulars at the school.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,

Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL.

A DEPARTMENT OF PACKARD'S NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE, WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 14, AT HIS SPLENDID ROOMS, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

The course of study is thorough and exhaustive; the training is logical and practical. There are different departments, corresponding to the ages and advancement of the pupils.

The object-method of instruction will be pursued in the elementary year. We fit young men for the second year of college.

Send for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 13 East 49th-st.,

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

IDLEWILD,

(HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS) will be reopened as a FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Sept. 23. MISS M. LAMMOND, Principal, Moodna, Post Office, N. Y.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st., will open Sept. 21. References—Rt. Rev. H. Potter, D. D. LL. D., DCL., New-York; Rev. A. C. Coxe, D. D., LL. D., New-York; Rt. Rev. T. F. Davis, D. D., LL. D., S. C.; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute, Washington; Prof. Bartlett, West Point Military Academy, and others as per circular, for which apply as above.

THE MISSES HOPKINS'

English and French School for young ladies, NO. 165 WEST 45TH-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. The number of Teachers has been increased, and the Classes will be conducted on the same plan of *Individual* Instruction which has hitherto characterized the school.

PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL.

REV. I. BIRD AND JAMES BIRD, A. M., PRINCIPALS.

Suburbs of Hartford, Conn., furnishes a pleasant home and superior educational privileges for fifteen boys. Location is healthy and playgrounds ample—10 acres. For circulars inquire of Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., office New-York *Observer*, or of Principals.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MISS OLSSEN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 278 4TH-AV., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

MISS F. R. VAN NOSTRAND

Will reopen her School, at No. 109 East 27th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, 37 West 33d-st.—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; modern languages, classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—This institution is located on Rutherfurd-place, opposite Stuyvesant Park, and is capable of accommodating more than two hundred pupils. The eighth annual session will commence on the 7th inst. For circulars or information apply at the school.

HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year. The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to

JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. Fall term begins Sept. 1. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Instruction in Mining-Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, &c., with laboratory practice; reopens Oct. 5; examinations for admission to regular courses, Oct. 1. For further information and for catalogue apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2¾ hours' ride from New-York, and 1¼ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms, day or evening.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The eighteenth year of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

MISS WALSH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Four young ladies received as members of the family circle, in which French and Italian are spoken.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

ST. MARY'S CONVENT, HOCHELAGA, Montreal. Term begins Sept. 7. French the language of the institution. Musical Professors among the best in America. Parlor boarders received. For circulars apply to WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

MISS RODGERS' SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 353 Lexington-av., southeast corner 40th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1868.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

P. W. MOELLER'S GERMAN-AMERICAN SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 336 West 29th-st.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS FOR BOYS, 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Princ., 66 W. 36th-st.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT NO. 186 Henry-st., Brooklyn; Fall term begins Sept. 16. Address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for Young Ladies at Irvington on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MOTHER-HOME-CULTURE—FOR LITtle Children. Reference, Mr. CONANT, 808 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE.

NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES;

NO. 140 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST., NEW-YORK.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

THE YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEW-YORK CITY,

Will not open till MONDAY, Sept. 21, in the Yale School Rooms, new Gilsey Building, No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 28th-st. The examination and classification of pupils will take place on SATURDAY, from 9 to 12 A. M., at Room No. 12, where the Principal may be found any day this week from 8 to 9 A. M., and 7 to 8 P. M. Communications left in office box, Room No. 12. Fits for business and any College, but especially for YALE.

MRS. GRUGAN,

Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st.

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.

MISS C. B. FERRIS

will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15. Applications may be made at No. 108 East 12th-st. Circulars at Bedford's drug-store, No. 709 6th-av., and at A. D. F. Randolph's, 9th-st. and Broadway.

DE CRAUZAT FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, No. 324 4th-av., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 15. French is the language of the school. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils. There is a primary department. E. DE CRAUZAT has been a teacher at Mr. Charlier's institute for seven consecutive years.

FRENCH CLASSES, NO. 25 BOND-ST.

NEW METHOD OF PROF. PARRAIN,

Graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain, Licentiate of the Normal School of Paris, (teachers' school,) Professor at the University of New-York. Subscriptions and references received for lady subscribers Monday, Wednesday and Friday; gentlemen, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; $20 thirty lessons.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 49 West 42d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. ARTOIS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 131 West 36th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL. —The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"

Founded 1855, has unrivaled facilities for aiding all who seek good teachers, and for representing teachers wanting positions. See circulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH TEACHER, GRADuate, recently arrived in this country, a situation as private tutor or teacher in a school; he is apt to teach French, German and all branches necessary for a professional education. Address J. L., Post Office Box No. 163, Princeton, N. J.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES TO form an engagement to teach the English branches to a private class, or will take daily charge of the primary department of a boarding and day school in this City; references given. Address A. E. T., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A PARISIAN LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, would accept board in this City in a pleasant family, or in a school, as an equivalent for instruction; most satisfactory reference given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, 124th-st., first house east of 2d-av., Harlem, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as visiting governess to teach the English branches, music and French. Address M. C. W., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE wishes an engagement as resident governess, to teach English, Music and French. Address Z. A. Z., Post Office, Union-square.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion in a school as teacher of small children, or as companion to a lady; a good home more an object than salary. Address C. H., Station G.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS BENJAMIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lewis Benjamin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, individually and as one of the firm of Simons, Hills and Co., and that the 19th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of September, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

s7-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT S. WARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Albert S. Ward, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

s14-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS SIMONS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Morris Simons, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 11th day of September, 1868. MICHAEL H. HIRSCHBERG, No. 5 Law Building, Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.

s14-1aw3wM

NO. 1,508.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. CORLIES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Corlies, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

s14-1aw3wM*

NO. 1,602.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL P. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel P. Williams, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

s14-1aw3wM*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NELSON B. ODELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN P. NEWKIRK, of Bridgeport, in the State of Connecticut, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELLIS D. LAZELL, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in New-York City, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN Q. KELLOGG, of Brooklyn in the County of Kings and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN P. HARLEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD A. BOURY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York City, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 14, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. LEWIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles C. Lewis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of September, 1868.

s14-1aw3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. ABBOTT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward B. Abbott, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of September, 1868.

s14-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN HOYT, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Stephen Hoyt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of September, A. D. 1868, at a Court in Bankruptcy at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, one of the Registers in said district, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of August, 1868.

au31-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT S. WARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Albert S. Ward, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register, No. 161 Broadway, New-York City, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proven their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1868.

s14-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HIRAM E. STORRS, bankrupt.—No. 1,643.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Hiram E. Storrs, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au31-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES W. LAWRENCE, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 28th day of August, A. D. 1868.

au31-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,047.—In the matter of HENRY KOONS, a bankrupt.—By order of the said Court: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all creditors of the said bankrupt to appear on the 29th day of September, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before the said Court at the United States Court-rooms in Buffalo, in said district, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated Buffalo, Aug. 26, 1868. M. P. FILLMORE, Clerk.

NICHOLS & ROBBINS, Attorneys.

au31-1aw6wM

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.

Manufacturers of MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS, PLUMBERS' SLABS.

Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.

MARBLEIZED SLABS for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.

Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.

Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, head-stones; latest designs at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION have this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to stockholders of this date, on and after the 17th inst. Transfer books are closed until the 18th inst.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 40 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building.

COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold: intermediate, $30, currency.

Steerage, $26, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board.

First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the disagreeable-ness of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTICE.—STEAMER NAPOLEON III., FROM Havre, will commence to discharge, under general order, at Pier No. 50 North River, on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 7 A. M. Consignees will please remove their goods as soon as landed to prevent expenses.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21

Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage.....145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

A surgeon carried on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY.

From Pier No. 20, North River 12 o'clock, noon.

CALEDONIA.....Sept. 19 | EUROPA.....Oct. 10
BRITANNIA.....Sept. 26 | IOWA.....Oct. 17
HIBERNIA.....9 OCLOCK A.M.....Oct. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $145.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 8 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—

Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax).....TUESDAY, Sept. 22
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 26
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3

And each succeeding SATURDAY
TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$35
To London.....105 | From London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Currency.

Liverpool.....$90 | Liverpool.....$80
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....20
St. John's, N. F., by } 40 | St. John's, N. F., by } 40
Branch Steamer.....} | Branch Steamer.....}

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons *wishing to send for their friends.*

For further information apply at the Company's office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TARIFA.....Sept. 17 | MALTA.....Oct. 1
PALMYRA.....Sept. 24 | SIBERIA.....Oct. 8

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Will leave SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET.

AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 88 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

SEPT. 16—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. KING, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving Oct. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Nov. 2, 1868, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

Via Panama Railroad.

NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.

THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,

or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 45 North River, foot of King-st., at noon

SEPT. 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.

SEPT. 19—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will always be as LOW AS THE LOWEST.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 45 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. D. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ORIZABA, SEPT. 16, sailing on WEDNESDAY. Sept. 16.

Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Sept. 20.

Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co. Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMERMAN, Oct. 22

SOUTH AMERICA AND MEDITERRANEAN, Nov. 23

These splendid steamers sail on semi-monthly time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. HARTSON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER. Sept. 17.
HAVANA, Capt. M. GREENE, Sept. 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS, Oct. 1.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES.....NELSON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE..SATURDAY, Sept. 26

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

First Steamer.

THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP PERIT, S. A. DELANOY, Master,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, for Galveston, Texas, direct. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

The favorite steamship TYBEE will succeed the Perit.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every seventy days. The fine steamer GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M., passage to Havana, $40 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE, VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

EVERY SATURDAY.

The Florida Railroad Company will dis patch steamers as follows:

FLAG.....BAXTER.....SATURDAY, Sept. 12
MEROPEDITA.....SMITH.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19

From Pier No. 19 North River, at 3 P. M.

Cargo delivered without transhipment in one week. Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Through rates and bills lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

For freight or passage apply to L. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. FREIGHT AT LOW RATES.

The first-class steamship MARION will leave Pier 13 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN & Co., Agents, Savannah.

Freight received every day at all times under covered Pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Thursday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

U. S. Passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 36 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.

(Leave Hunter's Point.)

9 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:30 A. M. North Side passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northern passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

5 P. M., North Side passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Flushing, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.

L. D. BARON, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Sept. 1, 1868, trains will run as follows: Leave New-York, Grand-st. and Roosevelt-st. ferries, (for South 7th-st., Williamsburg,) at 9:05 A. M.; 3:40 and 4:40 P. M. for Islip and intermediate stations, and at 9:15 A. M. for Jamaica, Hempstead, leave Islip at 6:15 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations; and from Jamaica, 7 A. M., arriving in New-York at 7:30, 8:35, 9:55 A. M. and 6:25 P. M. Passengers for Rockaway and Fire Island will leave by the 9:05 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. trains. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked to and from Fire Island. R. WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT (foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:20 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Mail Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:20 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, New York and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

12 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

2 P. M. Roslyn Accommodation Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:35 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45 4, 5:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:20 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train: 11 P. M. for Port Jervis and Otisville.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches and in direct connection with the Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway (corner of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared and can be obtained at the office of the Company. Persons visited by those wishing to purchase, examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. R. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo. Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Lines.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Dr wing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will go run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 4 P. M., arriving at Millerton at 8:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:20 P. M., arriving at New-York at 10 P. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY for Nyack, Piermont and Jersey City on and after MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1868, leave Chambers-st. ferry: 9:15 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. CEMBRESTT, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COMMONALTY of the City of New-York, relative to opening One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First. That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to John Nesbit, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Nassau-street, (Room No. G) in this City, on or before the 10th day of October, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 17th day of October, 1868, for the said purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 12 o'clock M.

Second. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us, in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 26th day of October, 1868.

Third. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, bounded on the north by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; on the south by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street; on the east by the centre line of the Eighth-avenue, and on the west by the Hudson River.

Fourth. That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the second day of November, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JOHN NESBIT,
ANDREW BLEAKLEY,
MATTHEW PULLY, } Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1868.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITtee on Wharves, Piers and Slips of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the chamber of the Board in the City Hall, on THURSDAY next, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. All persons interested in the introduction of the W. H. Smith patent for the preservation of wood in piers under water, and also all parties interested in lock building, owners and lessees of piers, &c., are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place without further notification.

THOMAS O'CONNOR,
GEO. McGRATH,
MICHAEL NORTON,
Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain. so 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DENTAL BUSINESS.—FOR SALE, A GOOD paying practice in a town of about 4,000 inhabitants; no competition. Address G. L. BEACH, Dundas, Canada West.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats. NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,

Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at 12:30 P. M., 5 hours sooner.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE, TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other Line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M., and foot of 18th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:35, and Boston at 6:30 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

This is the shortest and most directly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at the Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other boat. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 30th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and the North. Sunday excursion train at 9 A. M. for Albany and Troy, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and the North. Returning, leave Troy at 5 and Albany at 5 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave their foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 13th, 7 A. M.	Sunday, 13th, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, 14th, 6:30 A. M.	Monday, 14th, 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, 15th, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th, 2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 16th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th, 7 A. M.	Thursday, 17th, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 19th, 9:30 A. M.	Friday, 18th, 9 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HALEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 6½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Motts' Dock, Roslyn and Rockaway.—Steamer RATCLIFF, June 13, the new and elegant steambost SEAWANHAKA, Capt. CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

LOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 35th-st., East River, at 4:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY BOATS.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 15, the C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st., at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:15 A. M. Fare $1 50.

YONKERS FERRY.—STEAMBOAT FLORence, Capt. BELKNAP, leaves Pier No. 32 North River, between Duane and Jay sts., at 10 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Fort Montgomery, Cornwall, New-burgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—STEAMER MATTEAWAN, for Keyport, N. J., daily, (Sundays excepted,) Barclay-st. Pier, 3 P. M. SEPT. 14, 1868.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.— Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Motts' Dock and Hempstead Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip Pier No. 34 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½, P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 596 6TH-AV.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25x80 feet, lot 100 feet deep, No. 5 West 37th-st., second door east of 5th-av.; excellent order, contains all modern improvements; the furniture will be sold to a party renting, or otherwise if desired. Inquire on the premises from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—ON DE KALB-AV, BROOKLYN, a handsome dwelling house, containing 13 rooms, water, gas, &c., lawn and garden; location strictly first-class; rent $1,000. Apply to THOS. WINTER, with Jas. G. Schofield, No. 16 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A TWO-STORY AND attic house, 23d; lot 100; for elegant library and rosewood piano-forte. No. 71 West 46th-st., fronting Washington-square. Inquire on the premises, or of BEEBEE & CO., No. 43 New-st., near Exchange-place.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms, together or separate; also an single room, suitable for gentleman and wife. No. 1,179 Broadway, next to Coleman House.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING, Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE STORE IN THE NATIONAL Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 12th-st., Harlem. It has recently been fitted up as a first-class bar, ice cream and refreshment saloon, at a cost of $7,000. It offers an excellent opportunity to one with some capital and experience in the above business. Apply to SAMUEL DARLING, at the hall.

TO LET—THE LARGE BUILDING, 21x12½ FEET and four stories high, No. 168 Duane-st., near Hudson-st., suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of W. A. MARTIN & CO., No. 69 Cortlandt-st.

A FINE HALL TO LET—SUITABLE FOR A lecture-room, gymnasium or Sabbath School. Inquire at No. 238 W est 26th-st., near 8th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, ON OR BEFORE Oct. 1, by a small American family, a room and bedroom, with conveniences for housekeeping, on the upper portion of De Kalb-av. or vicinity. Address, stating terms which must be moderate, H, Box No. 4,600 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—TO RENT, IN BROOKLYN, BY A private family, possession by Nov. 1, a three-story and basement dwelling-house having all modern improvements. Address, stating location and terms, S. A. E., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL.

PASSAIC RIVER,

Forty minutes from City Hall, via Erie Road, NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FOR FALL AND WINTER.

MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY BOATING AND FISHING.

See diagram of rooms at No. 72 Maiden-lane, and at the hotel. ISAAC HERBERT, Proprietor. Rutherford Park, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.— Parties who desire rooms during the warmth of September will be taken at reduced rates, on and after 25th of August. C. A. STETSON, Jr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRINTERS.—OUR PATENT COMPOSITION for inking rollers is superior to anything in use, and economical. The rollers do not harden, shrink or crack. Give them a trial and be convinced. Your orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

PAINT BRUSHES,

KALSOMINE;

Also, Brushes of every description, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, Harper's Building. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Meeting THIS EVENING at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at 8 o'clock. EDMUND R. PEASLEE, M. D., President.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE a second-story front room, with bedroom adjoining, in a first-class house, well located and with all modern improvements; the family must be strictly private, or have not to exceed one other couple as boarders; good board indispensable; the highest references will be furnished and demanded; answers regarded as confidential if desired; communications will state location of house, number in family, and terms. Address J. F., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, without meals, or private breakfast if desired, in a newly-furnished house close to the Brevoort House. A party of four requiring a handsome parlor will find everything suitable; references exchanged. Address M. Y., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH-ST., FIRST DOOR from Lexington-av.; one or two gentlemen or a small family can find a pleasant home with a private family living in their own house; references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A FEW GENTLEmen of quiet habits can have furnished rooms with a private family in Jersey City, a few minutes' pleasant walk from the ferry; very convenient for parties on the west side of the city. Apply at 165 Grand-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, to gentlemen; also a room to suit a lady that goes to business; terms moderate to parties that will suit; the location good. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY furnished front room, with first gas, &c., and board for two, $23, one for $18, one for $16, in the first-class brown-stone house, No. 149 East 51st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NO. 56 (OLD NO.) EAST 35TH-ST., NEAR Park-av.—Handsomely furnished suite of rooms on first floor, and large front room on second floor, with closets, hot and cold water, bath, &c., to let with first-class board.

NO. 417 WEST 23D-ST.—HOUSE THORoughly repaired and furnished; large and well arranged rooms; location unsurpassed. Families and single gentlemen can here find first-class board and a pleasant home.

ROOMS EN SUITE AND SEPARATE, with full board, a few doors from 5th-av., near Madison-square. Address C., Box No. 2,831 Post Office, New-York.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, in a private family; location very desirable. Call at No. 231 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., or address Box No. 2,406 Post Office.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, choicest rooms to let, singly or en suite, with or without board, with or without private table.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN AND wives can secure handsomely furnished large rooms, with board; terms moderate. Apply at No.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

the earthquake. Among the victims were the British Consul, Mr. Billinghurst, and several of his family. Some of his family made their escape in a boat, which was providentially carried inland by the advancing tide and left on a rising piece of ground.

The archives of all the Consulates have been lost. The same has occurred in the Judiciary and official departments, the Custom-house and its dependencies having been totally washed away.

Since the occurrence of the 13th repeated shocks have been felt, although of a milder nature. The inhabitants, filled with consternation, retired on the incursion of the sea, and cannot be prevailed upon to return to the town. They are suffering terribly for want of food and water. The neighborhood is entirely void of fresh water, and was solely dependent for a supply upon the condensing works situated close to the sea, which were washed away completely.

The loss of property is estimated at more than two millions of dollars. Nor was the work of destruction confined to Iquique. The establishment of the Tarapaca Nitrate Company at Molle, (situated eight miles to the south,) has entirely disappeared; the works in the nitrate districts have suffered materially, and it is much to be feared that very serious losses have occurred in the outports belonging to Iquique. The works of the Peruvian Mining Company, of London, are entirely destroyed. After months of labor, and immense expenditure of money, the Company, after being at work only two days, had their works entirely washed away. Upward of 400 tons of silver ore, heavy machinery and large quantities of quicksilver, were all swept away, like so much chaff.

ARICA.

This lately flourishing city, through which the greatest part of our commerce with the neighboring Republic of Bolivia flowed, and which was the most picturesque of our ports, after having been destroyed by the earthquake, was obliterated by the sea. There, as in the other towns on the coast, the water, after having retired to a great distance, fell with irresistible force on the ruins of the buildings, and has left a sad and silent beach, where but a short time before was activity and life.

Of five ships that lay at anchor in the bay, all but one were destroyed with the entire or greater portion of their crews. The single exception was the *Wateree*, a war-steamer of the United States, which was carried nearly two miles inland, and lost only one man.

The wife of Lieut.-Commander W. L. Johnson, of the *Wateree*, was killed by a piece of timber falling on her while with her husband in the streets of Arica, trying to make their escape.

The United States storeship *Fredonia* was turned bottom up by the earthquake wave, and all on board perished. Capt. Doty, W. L. Williams, T. L. Dubois, Charles Leville and August Jansen chanced to be on shore, and were saved. The following are the names of the lost: First Lieut. Benjamin Dyer and his wife, Second Lieut. David Organ. Employes—J. G. Cromwell, J. M. Hunt, Rudolph Bagsteote, Nicholas Schravesand, George Beuder, Chas. White, Sylvester Huggins, August Muller, Simon Juane, John Lambach, John Smith, Wm. Kerz, Henry Hazenburg. Sailors—Wm. Peterson, Richard Murray, Charles Huderboro, Jacob King, Peter and Henry Johnson, Henry Voss, Henry Sillin, Hans Holm, Charles Shoemaker, John Hickers.

The number killed in Arica is not yet known, but is estimated at 200. The loss of property is immense. The Custom-house, contained 15,300 packages, valued at $1,800,000. Terror, hunger and desolation reign supreme. There is no habitable building left. The Custom-house, railroad station, Post Office, hospital, churches, the fort of San José, all are gone. Even the trees have been swept away. No one is seen in the streets save now and then a person looking for spoils, or searching for the remains of lost friends or kinsfolk.

CHALA.

The Port of Chala, about half way between Callao and Iquique, suffered great damage, the havoc continuing for about forty-five minutes. At the moment the steamship *Santiago* was about to anchor, after a shock which was felt very sensibly on board, the sea receded, parting the chain of the vessel, and of the company's hulk, at anchor in the roadstead, and then returned at a height of about fifty feet, covering the rocks about the anchorage and in the harbor and sweeping up into the town for the distance of over 1,000 feet. The Custom-house, Steamship Agency, Mole and everything within range was swept away by three successive seas preceded and followed by as many as twelve shocks of earthquake, each lasting from three seconds to two minutes in duration.

Although it is not certain, no lives are presumed to have been lost. Launches and everything afloat or within reach of the sea were swept away.

The authorities of the port and such persons as were afloat were compelled to proceed to Islay, owing to the impossibility of returning again to shore.

The estimated loss at this port is $80,000. The port is almost ruined, and the inhabitants have had to remove to a distance of eight leagues.

LOSSES IN OTHER CITIES.

The town of Tambo is entirely washed away, and upward of 500 persons have perished. The towns of Tiabaga Vitor, Molliendo and Mejia, and all the villages within 150 miles are totally destroyed. In the latter place all the materials for the building of the Arequipa Railroad, which were deposited there, were washed away. Mejillones is completely destroyed.

From Tacna accounts are equally gloomy and appalling; upward of forty buildings are destroyed. It is said as many as sixty-four distinct shocks of earthquake were felt, and which continued up to the last date (16th.) The earthquake was terrific in its effect, nothing of the kind being in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. The towns of Sama and Locumba are nearly destroyed. The earth opened in many places and vomited forth hot water. The valley of Lluta is completely ruined.

At Pisagua three ships were lost. At Mejia the sea carried away all the sleepers and rails for the Mejia Railway which were on the beach.

Owing to the elevation of the port, the damage done to Islay by the sea was not very great, though the earthquake wave rose to the height of sixty feet. The *Sea Lion*, English bark, lying there loading wood, suffered no damage. The French ship *Canton*, although left high and dry, succeeded in floating off with the return sea. The mole is nearly destroyed, and several of the launches. In the town every stone or cement wall is either demolished entirely or badly shaken. Among other freaks of the earthquake an entire new quebrada has opened at Guerreros, with a running spring at the bottom.

Mollendo is the depot of supplies for the Arequipa Railway. Provisions, houses and property of every description were completely swept away.

At Tilo not a vestige of habitation of any kind is left, either at the port or in the town, which contained a population of 500 or more inhabitants. What was not knocked down by the shock was swept away by the flood, attended by the loss of twenty lives.

The *Nikita*, English sloop, belonging to Mr. A. Wellington, of Valparaiso, is a total wreck. The *Gambeta*, belonging to Messrs. Gambeta Brothers, is also totally lost, as well as a schooner owned in Pisagua, and the entire crews perished. The losses will reach to more than $100,000, only part of the marine property being insured.

THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.

These islands were visited by shocks so strong as to throw every one to the ground. No one could remain standing. For a while after the subsidence of the earthquake the sea remained perfectly quiet, but about 9:30 o'clock at night commenced retiring, and when about seventy yards distant raised itself in an immense wave, which rushing forward threw itself with irresistible weight against the mole. The solid structure was instantly torn away. The inhabitants gave themselves up for lost, supposing the whole island was about to be submerged. The ships were dashed about like cockle-shells, and suffered great damage from striking against each other. The following is a list of the vessels injured or destroyed; British ship *Resolute*, partially destroyed; British ship *Eastern Empire*, badly damaged; British ship *Oceanica*, almost a wreck; British ship *Southern Ocean*, badly damaged; Prussian bark *Leopold II.* a total wreck. Many of the above vessels were loaded, and were about to leave; their cargoes have all been badly injured. All the launches and small vessels are totally destroyed, the wharves and the mole are so injured that immense sums will have to be expended on them before they can be of service.

EXTENT OF THE CALAMITY.

It may be many weeks before we obtain full and exact accounts of the extent of this terrible calamity. No words at my command are adequate to describe the terror and suffering to be witnessed on every side. It is computed that 300,000 persons are homeless, wandering through the country, destitute of shelter and food. The Government is straining every nerve to relieve their distress; but even the most that can be done will go but little way toward supplying their wants. The United States flagship *Powhatan*, with Admiral Turner on board, has sailed from Callao for Arica with supplies, and to render all assistance possible to the sufferers. The commander of the French war steamer *Lamotte Piquet* also placed his vessel at the disposal of the authorities, and has sailed for Arica. The steamer *Union* had been loaded with provisions, &c., and dispatched from Callao by the Peruvian Government to render assistance to the destitute along the coast, but, owing to some defect in her machinery, she was obliged to put back to port.

It having been agreed upon by the Beneficent Society of Lima to collect from the ruined towns all orphans under 8 years of age, and not being able to deduct from its own funds the sum of $18,000, which had been calculated was the quantity necessary for the construction of the building in which they should be received, the Government has come forward, and ordered that it should be built at once from the funds of the nation.

The Municipal body of this city have agreed to raise a loan of $100,000 on a mortgage of their rents, in order to assist the helpless of the South.

President Balta has issued the following proclamation:

To the People of the South:

When I was prepared to shower all the good that power has placed in my hands on you, as on all the Republic, a terrible misfortune has struck you, and profoundly moved my heart.

With the approval of the Congress and of all good citizens, I have not occupied, nor shall I occupy myself in anything, but to diminish the evils produced by the great calamity which has befallen you. My first thought has been to fly to your assistance, to weep with you over your ruins, and to bestow upon you all the means of consolation of which the Government can dispose: but I can serve you better here; and authorized by the Congress to take all necessary measures to assist you, I send the Minister of Justice, Dr. D. Luciano B. Cisneros, who will adopt all the measures necessary to alleviate your misfortunes.

The Divine Providence has thought proper to afflict the country with great misfortunes, at the moment in which my administration was commencing; being His work, it is also His the inspiration which animates me, and the force which sustains me, to give to the Republic a proof of my love and my devotion to it.

The school of misfortune has always been useful, and the great calamities with which God has afflicted his people have been at all times a lesson of humanity. Misfortune is a bond stronger than prosperity.

So, let us unite then to dry the tears of the unfortunate, to succor the orphans, to save families, to reëstablish your agriculture, to give impulse to your industry, and to raise from ruin all the Republic, more prosperous, more united and more happy.

No sacrifice, not even that of his life to attain those ends, will omit your fellow-countryman and friend.

JOSE BALTA.

Lima, Aug. 21, 1868.

ECUADOR.

Terrible Loss of Life and Destruction of Property—Thirty Thousand People Buried in the Ruins of Their Houses.

Quito, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1868.

This Republic was visited on the 16th inst. by a terrible earthquake, unequaled for the extent and destructive character of its ravages.

The towns of Ibarra, capital of the Province of Imbabura, San Pablo, Atuntaqui, Imantad, &c., are in ruins. Where Cotacachi was is now a lake.

In Ibarra, Otovala and Cotacachi, almost the entire population has perished.

The venerable patriot, Theodore Gomez de la Torre, was saved in a most miraculous manner in Ibarra, where scarcely a soul was left alive, but he escaped sadly injured. His brother Francisco was equally fortunate, but Don Jose Maria, their brother, perished with all his family.

In Guayaquil the earthquake was felt at various times between the 13th and 16th, and another at a later date, but it did no damage. The first lasted forty or fifty seconds, the direction being from east to west, and the movement regular and slow. It is expected that there has been immense damage done in Esmeralda.

Incendiarism was frequent at Guayaquil, several attempts having been made to set fire to buildings and property by a set of desperadoes. The Government has issued a decree prohibiting all persons from appearing in the streets after 10 o'clock at night without a lantern.

The loss of life in these places is estimated at 30,000 souls.

Quito has been more tenderly dealt with, although it was shaken considerably and some twenty lives lost. The populace have deserted their dwellings, and are living in tents in the squares and open spaces about the city.

The Government has issued the following circular, dated at this city:

"A little after 1 o'clock A. M. of the 16th August, a severe and prolonged shock of earthquake was felt in this city, causing loss of life, and doing damage to property of the most serious nature. Up to noon of the same day the bodies of fifteen victims have been found, six of whom were brought in from the surrounding villages. Churches, convents, and other buildings constructed of stone have been so seriously damaged as to be either entirely uninhabitable, or requiring immediate and expensive repairs.

The damage to private buildings is very great. The terror of the people knows no bounds; all have abandoned their domiciles, some having fled to the open country, while others have permanently located themselves in the streets and public squares of the city, and cannot be prevailed upon to return to their homes.

The picture presented by the unhappy population is sad and melancholy in the extreme; the losses sustained to their properties and their homes is the least of their sufferings. The panic and terror which pervades the people baffles all description; a repetition of the earthquake, with its attendant horrors, is momentarily expected. It is impossible yet to tell which of our volcanoes is the cause of this disaster; the Government has not received information concerning its extent and duration. As yet we have only heard from the villages and towns in the immediate neighborhood of this city.

Up to the writing of this report seven shocks had been felt at Quito, the first of which was the most severe and destructive.

The shock of earthquake which was felt at the Guayaquil on the night of the 15th inst., was the same that had been felt at the capital, but no damage was sustained."

CHILI.

No Earthquake Shocks—Great Damage Sustained by Inundations.

Talcahuano, Friday, Aug. 14, 1868.

Last night the sea came forth from its depths, destroying all it met with in its path. The entire city has suffered fearful damage, and scarcely a single house that has not been flooded.

The most singular feature of this catastrophe is that it was not preceded by an earthquake or by a wind.

At 10 o'clock at night, a phenomenon was noticed. The sea had gone back over 270 yards, and this, in the opinion of those who had witnessed the destruction in 1835, was the forerunner of an immediate deluge. In fact, a little before 11 o'clock at night, it seemed to swell and rise some three and a half or four metres above its former level and dashed upon the beach with an awful roar.

Fortunately for the inhabitants of the port, who knew either by their own experience or by the traditions handed down by those who saw the flood of 1835, that they could not confide in the usual calmness of the waters of our bay, they hastened up the hills the first moment the sea went out, and, thanks to this foresight, we have not now to lament the loss of hundreds of lives. But, in spite of this, it is known that four persons have been drowned, and it will not be strange should other accidents have happened which are as yet unknown.

From 10 at night until 2 in the morning the sea was in great agitation, retreating and rushing forward by turns, and at last subsiding within its ancient bounds.

The greater number of the storehouses have been overflowed, causing the almost total loss of the merchandise and grain contained in them. The water dashed through the streets, dragging with it furniture, merchandise, and all that the houses contained. The loss will be at least $300,000.

Every face wore a look of anguish, some through fear; others through seeing all they possessed sink beneath the waves. It was a fearful scene.

The authorities have shown the most praiseworthy zeal and courage on this sad occasion.

In Tome the town was likewise inundated; but the particulars have not yet come to hand.

In Constitucion the vessels anchored in the port were swept up the river, some of them being left aground and others sustaining considerable damage. The city itself was but slightly injured.

A Letter from Gen. Fremont.

Gen. Fremont has promised to speak in behalf of the Republican cause two or three times in the Fourth and Ninth Districts of Indiana, and recently wrote the following letter to Hon. George W. Julian in relation to his contemplated visit to that State:

My Dear Mr. Julian: Your note of the 17th is received. I have just written to our friend Shanks to say that I will come out to see him some time toward the end of September, if I can manage to get away from here, and, of course, if I do, I will come to see you. If there really should be any need, I may possibly be of some service among my old friends. But I certainly cannot understand how your people can be willing to throw away all their good work, and I don't believe it. I have been now for a year back so really hard at work that I need some weeks rest to save myself from giving out. When a horse gives out, you know, he is done for good, and you can't get him up again; but I am a good deal of a mule—if I can get fair grass for a few days, I am ready for another stretch. Yours truly.

J. C. FREMONT.

Pocaho, near Tarrytown, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1868.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Water-street Revival—Interesting Services Yesterday at the Howard Mission—Addresses by Mr. Oliver Dyer and Others.

The large chapel of the Howard Mission for Little Wanderers, in the New Bowery, was crowded to its utmost capacity yesterday afternoon, after the Sabbath-school children had been dismissed, upon the occasion of special services relating to the recent Water-street revival. The audience consisted, mainly, of representatives of the higher classes of society; but there were not a few of the denizens of the worst portions of the Fourth and Sixth Wards also present. The latter slipped into the hall cautiously, as if to avoid observation, and occupied retired seats. Allen was present during the Sunday-school session, but being sent for from home, he was unable to remain for the subsequent service, which circumstance was greatly regretted by his friends. Slocum, a neighbor of Allen's, in the same business, was also in attendance, exhibiting the utmost respect for the solemn and impressive business that was being transacted.

Rev. W. C. Van Meter presided, and after having briefly stated the object of the gathering, introduced Dr. J. M. Ward, of the Mission, requesting him to narrate his experiences in the Water-street work. The Doctor said he could not begin to speak of all of the marvelous things that had transpired within the past few weeks among the degraded beings in the dance-houses of the Fourth Ward. Those who had labored among these people had been utterly amazed at the wonderful success with which their feeble efforts had been crowned. The room in which the meetings had been held, he said, was overcrowded on each occasion, and, beside that, the street was thronged, and the windows and house-tops were filled with interested gatherings of the lowly. The speaker praised God humbly, he said, for his great work.

A hymn commencing

"The morning light is breaking,"

was then sung heartily by the audience, and Rev. A. C. Arnold, also of the Mission, made a few remarks, giving an account of his share of the work in the revival. He said that on the last Monday night of May of the present year he went with a number of country clergymen on a midnight tour through the Five Points and a portion of the Fourth Ward. When the party reached Allen's they found the place closed, but after knocking for a little while they obtained admission. Allen and his wife and little Chester, together with a number of the girls, were sitting in the bar-room. Mr. Arnold said, "John, I'm going to pray for you—may I do so?" "No, I don't want any of your prayers," he answered; "if you commence them, I shall leave you." Prayer was offered then and there, and Allen, true to his word, went into an adjoining room and watched the party through the glass door. Hymns were also sung, and then the visitors left the place. The next visit the speaker made in company with Mr. Dyer, and on that occasion Allen said, "This is the last day of this work in my house. I'll have no more of this thing;" but he afterward repented of his folly. Mr. Arnold related a number of extraordinary incidents attending the religious movement, noting particularly the case of a Newark gentleman of wealth and social prominence, who came to the Mission on Saturday and begged to be prayed for, saying that he had been convicted of sin during the progress of one of the Water-street prayer-meetings, and could not rest satisfied until he found forgiveness at the hands of God. Numerous circumstances of the kind had occurred, and for all these manifestations God deserved the glory. He did not believe that Allen was a converted man by any means, but his house had been closed, his business broken up, and the building was, for one month to come, under the control of parties who would keep it safely. The speaker went to Tommy Hadden's house to-day, (Sunday,) and found the bar covered with an American flag, and Tom's wagon before the house, with a placard which he had placed upon it, on which were printed the words: "Prepare to meet thy God! Time is short." Hadden said: "I thought you folks had gone back on me. I want you to hold a meeting here to-night, and I also want you to pray for me, and tell all those good people to help me." Arrangements were accordingly made to hold a prayer meeting there at 5 o'clock in the evening, and also on Tuesday and Friday next, at noon.

Capt. Lyon, of the Metropolitan Police, then offered a brief but fervent prayer, in which he invoked specially the Divine blessing upon Allen, Hadden and all those engaged in the same nefarious business. "Oh, Lord," he prayed, "if this man Allen is in earnest in seeking his salvation, do Thou save him just now!" (Earnest responses of "Yes," "Amen," "Do, Lord," from the audience.) After the conclusion of his prayer, the Captain delivered a few appropriate remarks, urging upon his hearers' attention the awfulness of the responsibility that rested upon them in this matter of saving the wickedest of God's creatures from their sins, and from a fearful hell.

A Mr. Hatch next spoke, indorsing, evidently with deep feeling, the words of the previous speaker. Every man and woman, he said, who had ever prayed that God would open the windows of Heaven and pour out His holy spirit upon this hardened class of our fellow-men, had a work to do, now that this answer had been given, and could by no means escape the responsibility. If they could only attend the prayer-meetings, and say "amen" there, that was all that God would require of them; but if they could do more in the work, more would be demanded of them. He besought every man, woman and child to do what he or she could to assist in the prosecution of this great movement against sin in its worst forms.

Mr. Oliver Dyer, whose articles in *Packard's Monthly* first introduced Allen to public notice, was next called upon to speak. He said that it was important that the Christian public should thoroughly understand John Allen, in order that no injustice might befall him or injury come to the cause in which he had engaged. Allen, he said, was a very singular man—indeed, a perfect phenomenon. He (the speaker) did not believe that such a man ever lived before or would ever live again. Byron once said, in describing a piratical character, in one of his books, that "he was as mild a mannered man as ever cut a throat;" and he (Mr. Dyer) would say that any one who could not understand that there were such men as Byron's pirate in the world, need not hope to be able to understand John Allen. Allen never did anything by halves. When, for seventeen years, he kept a dance-house, he did it in right earnest, although he knew that he was doing wrong. The first time that the speaker saw him, he said: "Don't come to me with any of your prayers, gentlemen; I have a religious father and mother and brothers, and I won't allow them to trouble me, and I am sure I will not allow you to do it." Mr. Dyer said to him, "Well, I won't pray for you then; if you are determined to go to hell, go there, and I'll see you through." "I don't want to go to hell," replied Allen. "Well, then, what are you talking about?" said his friend. Allen always said that "he didn't like those white-choker fellows," and he meant it when he said so. Wicked as Allen was, however, he never turned a person who needed assistance away from his door unhelped. Let any hungry, shivering little child go to him for relief and he would buy it clothes and feed it, and take it to Sabbath School, and do everything that could be done to make the suffering one happy. Night after night he had sheltered a room-full of outcasts, from the storm, by a comfortable fire, and there were many, very many, of his neighbors who loved him as they loved no other man because of his kindness to them. Still, with all his goodness in that respect, he maintained his nefarious business. Finally, one day he said that at a certain time he would close his dance-house, never again to open it, and those who knew him knew that when he said that he meant it. Mr. Dyer said that he did not know a man in whose simple word he placed so great confidence as in Allen's. There was no sham, no humbug about him; every word could be depended upon fully. The speaker then narrated the particulars of a tour, in company with Allen, through Water-street on Friday night. Allen, he said, was the recognized king, the monarch of that locality. The liquor and dancing saloons in the neighborhood were plainly feeling the damaging effect of this movement upon them, and their desperate proprietors spoke loudly of their intention to "throw those preachers out of the street." Mr. Dyer reminded Allen that they had threatened to use violence upon Mr. Arnold, when Mr. Allen replied, "Let any one of them hurt a hair of his head, whether I am with him or not, and I'll raise Water-street from end to end;" and he was in terrible earnest when he said that. When the speaker left him on Friday night, Allen said, with tears in his eyes, "Oh, pray for me, will you, and I'll pray for you." John was encouraged greatly by "Awful" Gardner, a former companion, who left his country home the other day, and called on him, and bade him be firm in the good work on which he had entered. "Allen needs the prayers of God's people," concluded the speaker, "and all should pray for him."

Mr. Van Meter then offered a few remarks, asking the rich to come forward with the means with which to carry on the work in Water-street. Just before the concluding hymn was sung, Mr. Arnold rushed before the audience and announced that Slocum, before referred to, wished all to pray for him, that God would forgive him his sins. This announcement caused considerable excitement, and there were many loud cries of "we will, we will," "God bless him!" The meeting then adjourned to Hadden's house, in front of which a large audience gathered, participating in the exercises of the occasion.

The South Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

Yesterday, the services at the South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President streets, Brooklyn, and the discourse by Rev. H. M. Storrs, the new Pastor of that church, were of a very interesting and solemn character.

The first exercise was the baptism of young children, borne in the arms of their parents.

The members of the church then arose and listened to a brief address to them.

The choir then chanted the baptismal chant, commencing, "And Jesus said, Suffer little children," &c.

The Pastor then preached an excellent sermon from Matt. ix., 29: "Then touched he their eyes, saying, According to your faith be it unto you." The theme of the preacher was, faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. The sermon concluded as follows:

Mutual faith lies at the very foundation of all thoroughly satisfactory intercourse between any two parties. The more important the interest involved, the more deeply our present and lasting destiny is concerned and bound up, by that much is faith, trust, an absolute necessity to our peace. We must be on terms of faith with God, or we cannot rest. The necessity for it grows up out of no arbitrary will of His, but out of what we are. We cannot be at peace—we cannot be happy when all our interests, when all our happiness, when all that we hold dear here and hereafter, is in the hands of One with whom we are not on terms of cordial faith. Only they shall be in perfect peace whose heart is stayed on God, trusting in Him.

According to *your faith* be it unto you. God has come forth in mercy—unspeakable mercy—to *reset* the foundations of confidence which our sins have torn up. He has laid a new corner-stone—one of His own choosing—a *tested* corner-stone; and whoever builds on it will find he has underneath him and underneath his relations with God the rock of ages. He shall never be confounded.

Crime in New-York; Its Causes and Remedies—Sermon by Dr. Thompson.

Rev. Dr. Thompson preached last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle, on "Crime in New-York; its Causes and Remedies," taking his text from the seventh chapter of Ezekiel and the twenty-third verse: "The land is full of bloody crimes and the city of violence." The City of Jerusalem, he said, was referred to in the text, and after showing the causes which led to the terrible condition of the city spoken of by Ezekiel, he remarked that he had often tried to picture to himself the feelings of a prophet, who should hear described the crimes and acts of violence and infamy perpetrated in this City of New-York. Could, he said, physicians and clergymen, but tell all they are cognizant of it would be found that "the wickedest man in New-York" was not always to be sought in the dens of infamy. Never were offences against decency, property and life so prevalent as at the present time. Our newspapers teemed with advertisements showing how crime of a certain kind might be concealed, or its effects covered up. When we consider the amount paid for these advertisements, we might form some idea of the prevalence of the class of crimes referred to. Dr. Thompson then spoke of the causes of the vast amount of crime in this City. It must be traced in the first place to the depravity of the human heart, but its proximate causes were our high civilization, which lead to luxury, the cosmopolitan character of our City, and the vast number of immigrants which landed here from the shores of the Old World. Our City suffered all the evils of this vast influx of immigrants, and derived no benefit from them whatever. Of the whole number of persons arrested by the Police in 1867 there were 53,376 foreigners, and more than half of these were Irish. Something of this vast amount of crime was also due to the influence of the war, which had led men to place but a low estimate on the value of human life. It had also led to the more general carrying of deadly weapons. Dr. Thompson spoke in severe terms of this practice of carrying concealed weapons, so prevalent at the present time, and characterized it as a cheap method of showing manhood and courage. A really courageous man, he said, would scorn to avail himself of such a method of protection, except in cases of absolute necessity. Intoxication and gambling were also referred to, and the benefits of the Excise law shown by reference to the reports of the Police Commissioners. In conclusion, Dr. Thompson spoke of the lax administration of justice in our City. It might almost be thought, he said, that Cyprian was referring to New-York instead of Rome, when he said that justice might be bought, and that it almost seemed as if the laws had come to terms with crime. The remedy for this state of things was, he said, an efficient police, a pure judiciary, an amelioration of the condition of the poor, an overlooking by employers of those under their charge, and an endeavor to spread the gospel among those who would not now approach the portals of the Church.

Reopening of Rev. O. B. Frothingham's Church.

The services at Rev. O. B. Frothingham's Church, in Fortieth-street, were recommenced yesterday morning. The following is a summary of Mr. Frothingham's sermon, which was unusually eloquent and forcible:

He began by remarking that during the vacation most of his hearers had probably not attended religious services, and some of them, perhaps, had not missed them very much, though he hoped that some have had a renewed conviction of their necessity. For his own part he had sought to get as far away as possible from his calling, and had not opened a book or officiated as clergyman since his absence. That calling was most wearying upon the mind rather the body, and therefore the former most needed relaxation. The minister must not now speak as of old, "like a dying man to dying men," but as a live man to living men, and it was a great tax to keep the brain fresh, vigorous and active for this duty. Why are we here to-day? Raise this question as I have done every year, and ask what special prerogative has this pulpit; what does it do that is not performed by literature, art, science or other means? That question could be easily answered by the Roman Catholic, the English churchman, or the evangelical Protestant, with whom the Church is inherently a fixity. But with us it is different. Their Church is to us only one of many means to the same ends. We have no creed but simple love of truth. Our faith is broad, liberal, elastic, growing always, and drawing in new elements continually, We believe in a religious sentiment, instinct, or sense which is universal, even among barbarous nations. This is the most powerful feeling in man, overruling all others, and all history is but a record of its action. The most terrible sacrifices and persecutions are produced by it, but also all that is holy and grand. This is the glory of the world, and that which has made prophets, saints, martyrs, and all, good men. To purify that sentiment; to clear it from ignorance and superstition we are here. Nature tells us of law, sequence and order, but not of love. The earthquakes at Peru do not reveal the Divine love, nor does science. The heart alone can utter the word God, and it is here that we echo that word. But the great faith that we are here to sustain, is that God is in man, not in one man alone, but in humanity. This is the greatest truth of religion. It did not originate with Moses nor Jesus, but wherever men have worshiped, this belief has existed. This sanctity of man, this divinity of human nature, which we enunciate, is taught neither by nature nor science, nor is it yet believed by mankind. It is said that religion is dying out. People point to the diminishing attendance at churches, and the motives of those who do attend. I believe that if such should really be the case it would end in the downfall of all that is most valuable and holy. I ask you, then, dear friends, to sustain this little worship of ours, and to determine to keep alive our faith, so that we may elevate this scorned and degraded humanity into the light and beauty of God.

Open-Air Preaching at the Five Points.

At the close of the services at the Five Points Mission yesterday afternoon, a desk and table were moved into the street in front of the building, and open-air services took place. A prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Whittaker, of the New-York Conference, followed by the singing of the audience, led by Mr. Lewis B. Loder. Rev. George Lansing Taylor, of Carleton-avenue Methodist Church, Brooklyn, then preached a very interesting discourse, well adapted to his hearers. He read short stories from the New Testament, and descanted upon their moral. The open-air preaching of yesterday was the first of a series, to be continued during the mild weather. The field is hopeful. Five Point denizens have nothing to do on a Sunday afternoon but to sleep or fight. A relinquishment of either of these diversions, engenders a listnessness from which they are gladly distracted be any novelty. The preaching, and especially the singing, drew therefore a crowd of women with children in their arms, and a host of unfortunate persons of both sexes whom vice had degraded, and who were unwilling to endure the restraint of the chapel. Much fruitful seed may be thrown among these people, by the earnest men who address them, and many hearts may be touched. In addition to the crowd in the street, every window within hearing was filled with listening faces. At one of these a native of the Emerald Isle, who, as a votary of old Mother Church, frowned upon Protestant doctrines, expressed his displeasure by derisive noises. Freedom of public worship was vindicated by two policemen, who mounted to his room and carried him to the Station-house. Mr. Lansing called to the officers to bring him to the desk and he would preach to him, but his words were unheeded. The services closed with every encouragement to continue them.

Willett-street Methodist Episcopal Church—An Italian Convert to Protestantism.

Last evening Rev. A. Arrighi, an Italian convert from Popery, delivered an interesting discourse, on his conversion, at the Willett-street Methodist Episcopal Church. He said that a little more than twelve years ago, after a long voyage, he landed in this City. Here he met his brothers, who had been in this country four years. All the brothers then left for the West and settled in the town of Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa, and engaged in business. After the speaker had been there a short time he felt a longing to visit a Protestant church, alhough he conceived that such a step was not consistent with his religion as a Catholic. One night while strolling through the streets of the town he passed a Methodist church. He heard the congregation singing, and was tempted to step within, and soon found himself occupying a seat in the rear of the church. To his great surprise he saw two persons walking along the aisles, one bearing a salvor containing bread, and the other carrying a pitcher of water. He was shocked at what he witnessed, yet he did not feel like leaving. Seeing the others partake of the bread and water, he followed their example, and by so doing did not experience any unpleasant effects. It was a "love feast," and after the ceremony of distributing bread and water had concluded, several persons rose and related their religious experience. One elderly gentleman, in particular, attracted his attention by the earnestness with which he exhorted the hearers. A new idea at that moment seemed to possess him. He began to think what an excellent thing it was for one to be able to confess all his sins at one time, and that, too, without the aid of a priest. Thinking thus, he went to the altar and made a confession after the manner in which he had been accustomed to do when confessing to a priest. He repented all the profane language which he had used for some days previous to that time, and, as he heard others praying aloud, he did not hesitate to speak aloud also. The congregation were surprised at his conduct, and one of the elders came to him and asked why he used such language in the house of God, and told him that he must desist. He told the Elder that he was confessing his sins to the Great High Priest. The Elder then enlightened him as to how he should proceed, and at length brought conviction to his mind. He then began to pray in his own language, which rather amazed some of the persons who heard him, they assuming that he must be insane. That night he went home to his brothers, but they, on learning that he had been to a Protestant meeting, became disgusted with him, and when they heard further that he had forsaken the Catholic Church they tied his hands behind his back, lashed him, and finally drove him from the house. This was during a bitter cold night in January, but his confidence was not shaken in the new faith he had received. He took refuge in a barn, and the next morning repaired to his brothers' house, where he met with a disheartening reception. For three months he continued to attend the Methodist Church, and, at the same time, submitted to severe persecutions at the hands of his brothers. Finally, his brother John threatened to kill him if he persisted in going to that church, and on one occasion, even brandished a club over his head with a view of enforcing the threat. The speaker, however, succeeded in appeasing the anger of his brother and they both returned to the house, when the former fell upon his knees in prayer. Before that night had passed all three of the brothers were converts to the Protestant faith. The speaker then alluded to his successful efforts in converting his brother-in-law, and closed with an eloquent appeal to his hearers to remain steadfast by the banner of Christ.

Houston-street-square—Open Air Services.

The large and deeply interested audiences that gather at this place every Sabbath afternoon to hear "The Word of Life" proclaimed, announce the success of the City Mission in having made this (to us) new feature of missionary work an established institution of the City. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Tyng's successful efforts had collected a large and unusually appreciative audience, who were held spellbound—by one of the reverend gentleman's most happy efforts from Zach., chap. III., v. 3: "Is not this a brand plucked out of the fire?" The sermon was pointed with numerous apt illustrations. A new interest has been imparted to the service of late by the scattering among the people of printed slips containing the hymns to be sung, thus bringing the heretofore unparticipating listener into closer sympathy with the speaker and meeting. Mr. Tyng was followed by Mr. Ralph Wells in a few spirited remarks, after which it was announced that either Mr. Tyng, or Rev. Dr. Duryea, of Brooklyn, would preach from the same place next Sabbath, P. M.

Church of the Holy Trinity.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, Rev. G. F. Krotel, Pastor, reopened yesterday after the Summer recess. Though Mr. Krotel is a German divine, the services were in English, and a majority of the congregation were Americans. The location of this church is in West Twenty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue. Mr. Krotel has officiated there since April last. The interior is simple and painted white. The choir was good, and rendered the unpretending music with good effect.

Rutgers-street Presbyterian Church.

The Rutgers-street Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, reopened yesterday for the Winter season. Dr. Krebs, who was formerly the Pastor there, was replaced last year by Rev. N. D. Conklin, of Philadelphia, whose effective preaching assures him a large weekly audience. A most attractive feature of this church is the excellent choir, composed of Mr. George Simpson, tenor; Mr. Scheffler, basso; Mrs. Bassford, contralto, and Miss Newbould, soprano, with others. The organist in the morning is Mr. J. C. Cooke, and in the evening, Mr. Bassford. The simple hymns pertaining to the Presbyterian worship are here varied by admirably-sung duets and solos from all the great composers.

Opening of a New Sunday School.

The opening exercises of a new Mission Sunday School were held in the chapel, corner of Houston and Thompson streets, yesterday. Rev. Dr. Ferris made a brief address, in which he stated that the object in forming the school was to extend religious influences to adults as well as to children, and he hoped that a generous support would be given to the enterprise by the members of that church and others. Rev. Dr. Birchard next spoke. He alluded to his connection with that church society twenty years ago, and heartily commended the efforts now making to enlarge the sphere of doing good. He was followed in brief addresses by Rev. C. C. McNaughton, Lewis F. Jackson, and others.

Arrival of the English Cricketers.

The eleven picked cricketers of England, noticed at length in yesterday's Times, arrived in this City by the steamer *City of Baltimore* yesterday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Coney Island.—The "heated term" is upon us again with all its terrors and we naturally turn for relief toward the cool air and cool waters of the seaside. The Coney Island boats have ceased running—rather prematurely it seems—but the dummy cars still make their trips hourly, and oftener if necessary, from Greenwood, and the bathing-house keepers at the upper end of the beach are doing a lively business. Horse cars run to Greenwood from all the Brooklyn ferries.

Propeller Sunk.—Yesterday afternoon the propeller *C. T. Davenport* ran on some rocks in the East River, opposite Bellevue Garden, and caught fire in consequence of the upsetting of a stove. She sunk soon afterward, the accident causing a loss of $5,000 to her owner, S. Rockafellow, of No. 69 South-street. The whole value of the propeller is said to have been $14,000. Capt. W. P. Brainard and the crew all reached the shore in safety.

A Row in Mott-street.—At 7 o'clock last evening Wm. Archer, of No. 358 East Tenth-street, had an altercation with Thomas Keating and James Duffy, in Mott-street near Houston, when Keating threw a tumbler at Archer and cut him severely on the temple. Duffy participated in the assault and knocked Archer down. Both the assailants then escaped. Archer had his wounds dressed and went home.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Killed by Falling From a Third-Story Window.—Mr. David Weatherhead, a coachman by occupation, residing at No. 4 Portland-avenue, fell from one of the front third-story windows of his residence, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He struck upon the iron railing of the area, and was so dreadfully injured that he died in a few hours thereafter. It appears that he suffered considerably from the heat, and seating himself at the window fell asleep, and losing his balance met with the accident. The deceased was about fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

The Effects of the Heat.—Yesterday afternoon a man named John K. Oden, residing in Third-avenue near Thirtieth-street, Gowanus, was prostrated by the heat. He was conveyed to the City Hospital where he lies in a precarious condition.

Fire.—Last evening, about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the third story of the tobacco factory of M. S. Stanford, Nos. 199 and 201 Water-street. The fire originated around a defective flue, to which place it was confined. Damage $50.

Arrests.—The total number of arrests made by the Brooklyn Police on Sunday, up to 9 P. M., was 14—all for intoxication.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Saturday, Sept. 12—11:15 A. M.

To-day being a holiday, the Stock Exchange is not open for business. At Frankfort, bonds opened at 75⅞ for the issue of 1862.

Liverpool, Saturday, Sept. 12—11:15 A. M.

Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady, with an estimated day's sale of 10,000 bales. Quotations unaltered.

Breadstuffs and Provisions are quiet and unchanged.

Common Resin 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

Tallow steady.

Petroleum quiet.

Liverpool, Saturday, Sept. 12—2 P. M.

Cotton—Prices of American descriptions are down a fraction, and the market still tends downward. The following are the closing figures:

Middling Uplands ... 10⅛d.

Middling Orleans ... 10½d.

The sales have been 10,000 bales.

Provisions—Pork firm; Beef steady; Lard quiet; Bacon has advanced 1s., and is now quoted at 58s. for Cumberland Cut.

Naval Stores are firm.

Other articles unchanged.

Paris, Sunday, Sept. 13.

The Bourse last evening closed heavy; Rentes, 70f. 30c.

Frankfort, Sunday, Sept. 13.

United States Bonds are heavy; Five-twenties of 1862 were last quoted at 75@75¼.

Antwerp, Sunday, Sept. 13.

Petroleum market quiet; Standard White is quoted to-day at 48f. 75c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Oswego, Saturday, Sept. 12.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales 1,200 bushels Red State at $2 15. Corn held at $1 16. Oats quiet; sales 1,800 bushels Western, in car lots, at 66c. Barley excited, and closed better; sales 118,000 bushels Canada at $1 71@$1 75, part to arrive, and 9,500 bushels Jefferson County at $1 63; some of the sales have been on Western account; at the close the market is nearly barren of supplies and the receipts are light. Millfeed steady; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $36 ℔ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11c.; Corn and Barley, 9½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75@$4 to the Hudson. Lake Imports—25,000 bushels Wheat, 37,200 bushels Corn; 7,800 bushels Barley, 1,085,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—5,600 bushels Wheat, 11,700 bushels Barley, 1,804,000 feet Lumber.

Buffalo, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 12.

Receipts—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, none; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 5,600 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 115,000 bushels; Corn, 155,000 bushels; Oats, 200,000 bushels. Freights weaker; 15c. on Wheat, 13½c. on Corn, 9½c. on Oats, to New-York. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 68; 3,000 bushels No. 1 do. at $1 80; 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 83; 8,000 bushels Red Ohio at $2@$2 14½. Corn dull and nominal at $1 09 for No. 1. Oats dull; held at 68c. Rye nominally unchanged. Barley, about $1 75 for Canada by the boat-load. Mess Pork firm at $31 for heavy. Lard, 20c.@21c. Highwines, $1 30.

St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, Sept. 12.

Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Flour dull; Superfine, $5 50@$6 25; Extra, $6 75; Double Extra, $7 50@$8 25; Double Extra to Fancy, $9 50@$12 75. Wheat firm; Prime to Fancy Red Fall, $1 90@$2 20; Spring, $1 50@$1 60. Corn dull at 96c.@$1. Oats declined 2c.@3c.; sales at 53c.@55c. for Black and White. Barley—Spring, $1 80@$2. Rye steady at $1 18@$1 20. Pork quiet at $29 25. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 13c.; Rib Sides, 15⅝c.; Clear Rib, 16⅛c. Lard firm; Choice Tierce, 19½c. Whisky firm at $1 35. Cattle quiet and unchanged; sales at $3@$6, gross. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 1,100 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Rye, 25,000 bushels Barley.

Chicago, Saturday, Sept. 12.

Flour quiet at $10 25@$12 for Winter Extras. Wheat declining; sales at $1 60@$1 61 for No. 1, and $1 54@$1.55½ for No. 2. Corn easier at 95½c.@96½c. for No. 1 and 94c.@94½c. for No. 2. Oats 50½c.@51½c. for No. 1 and No. 2. Rye steady at $1 21@$1 21½ for No. 1, and $1 16½@$1 17 for No. 2. Barley dull at $1 63½. Mess Pork, $29 50 for Prime Mess. Bulk Meats in fair demand; Clear Sides, 15½c.@16c. Lard dull. Freights dull; Oats 7c., Corn 8c. to Buffalo, by rail. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 107,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Corn, 75,000 bushels Oats.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Sept. 12.

Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 sold at $1 98@$2, with no demand. Corn firmer; sales at $1 for Ear and Shelled. Rye firm at $1 38@$1 40. Oats firmer; No. 1, 55c.@56c. Barley firmer at $1 25@$1 30 for Fall. Cotton dull and nominal; offered at 25½c.@26c. Tobacco unchanged. Whisky, 65c. in bond. Mess Pork quiet; small sales at $29. Bulk Meats dull, nominally unchanged; Shoulders held 11½c.; Sides, 14c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 16⅞c. Hams, 20c.@21c. Lard dull at 19c. Gold, 143¾.

Philadelphia, Saturday Sept. 12.

Cotton dull; Middling, 28c.@29c. Petroleum dull; Crude 14c.; Refined 29c@29½c. Cloverseed, $7 50@$8 50. Flaxseed, $2 60. Flour very dull; sales 800 bbls.; New Spring Wheat Extra Family, $9 50@$10 25; Old do., $10 50@$11; Winter do., $10@$12. Wheat dull; Prime Red, $2 20@$2 30. Rye, $1 60 for Western. Corn higher; sales 5,000 bushels Yellow at $1 35; Mixed Western, $1 31; do. damaged, $1 20@$1 25. Oats active and higher; sales 6,000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 75c.@76c. Groceries and Provisions unchanged.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Sept. 12.

Cotton irregular; Middlings, 23c.; sales, 1,422 bales; receipts, 320 bales. Sterling Exchange—Bank, 157½. New-York Sight, par. Gold, 143. Flour—Superfine firmer at $7 50; other grades, unchanged. Corn steady at $1 15@$1 17½. Oats dull at 65c. Bran dull at $1 30. Hay dull; Western, $24. Pork quiet and firm at $31. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 18c. Lard firm; Tierce, 20c.; Keg, 22½c.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 12.

Tobacco—Sales very light and prices drooping; Lugs to Medium Leaf, $6@$6 50; Owen County Cutting, $17. Superfine Flour, $6 50@$7. Wheat, $1 90@$2 05. Corn, 92c.@95c. Oats, 49c.@53c. Rye, $1 30@$1 35. Mess Pork, $29@$29 50. Lard, 19½c.@19¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.@16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17¼c.; Bulk Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 16c. Raw Whisky, free, $1 30.

Toledo, Saturday, Sept. 12.

Flour—Sales of White at $11 25; Amber, $10 50. Wheat declining, inactive; sales No. 1 at $2 07; Amber, $2@$2 01; No. 2 Red, $1 83. Corn firmer; No. 1, $1 08. Oats firmer at 55½c.@56c. Rye easier; sales of Michigan at $1 28. Receipts—4,800 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Rye. Shipments—3,500 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye.

Milwaukee, Saturday, Sept. 12.

Flour dull; Choice Minnesota, $8@$8 25; Wisconsin and Iowa, $7 75@$8; Medium, $7 25@$7 62. Wheat active at $1 66½ for No. 1; $1 52 for No. 2. Oats nominal at 53c. for No. 2. Corn dull at 95c. for No. 2. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 106,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

Baltimore, Saturday, Sept. 12.

Cotton dull; Middling nominally at 27c. Flour extremely dull and no demand. Wheat dull but not quotably lower, except for low grades, which are declining. Corn firm; Prime White, $1 21. Oats unchanged at 70c.@72c. Rye dull; sales at $1 35@$1 40. Provisions unchanged.

San Francisco, Friday, Sept. 11.

Flour, $5 50@$6 50. Wheat weak at $1 75@$1 95. An order was received from England to-day for 1,000 sacks of Barley, to be shipped by steamer via the Isthmus. The market for Barley is firm at $2 30@$2 40 for brewing. Legal Tenders, 70¾.

Wilmington, N. C., Saturday, Sept. 12.

Spirits Turpentine advanced and firm at 39c.; New-York casks, 39½c. Resin—Lower grades advanced; Strained, $1 80; No. 2 at $1 90@$2; No. 1 at $3 75@$4; Pale, $4 50. Tar steady at $2 60.

Charleston, Saturday, Sept. 12.

Cotton easier; sales 22 bales Middling at 24c.; receipts, 9 bales; exports coastwise, 362 bales; receipts of the week, 127 bales; exports of the week, 820 bales; stock on hand, 1,243 bales.

Memphis, Saturday, Sept. 12.

Cotton dull and nominal; receipts, 83 bales; exports, 35 bales Flour nominal. Corn, 85c. Oats, 65c. Lard, 19c.@20c. Pork, $30. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.

Mobile, Ala., Saturday, Sept. 12.

Cotton quiet and easy; sales 600 bales Middlings at 22c.; receipts, 247 bales; exports, none.

Savannah, Ga., Saturday, Sept. 12.

Cotton dull and declining; sales 200 bales Middling, 23c.@23½c.; exports coastwise, 1,770 bales.

Augusta, Ga., Saturday, Sept. 12.

Cotton dull and lower; Middlings nominally 23c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 12.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25¾; Reading Railroad, 45⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54⅝. Gold, 144.

[Advertisement.]

Carpet buyers can rely on securing the best English carpets at low prices, at Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery. He does sell American brussells carpets.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia	Sept. 15	New-York	Hamburg
Scotia	Sept. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Colorado	Sept. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Tarifa	Sept. 17	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 17	New-York	Bremen
City of Baltimore	Sept. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Celia	Sept. 19	New-York	London
Caledonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Glasgow
Napoleon III	Sept. 19	New-York	Havre

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Ocean Queen	Sept. 16	New-York	Aspinwall
Missouri	Sept. 17	New-York	Havana
Borussia	Sept. 19	New-York	Havana
Guiding Star	Sept. 19	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Allemannia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on the Pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Sept. 13.—*In steamship Napoleon III., from Havre*—Mr. and Mrs. Bryce and family, Mr. Butterfield and child, Mr. Ledoux, Miss Millet, Mr. and Mrs. Sargent and family, Mr. and Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Simon, Mr. X. Perrissin, Mr. Lavie, Mr. Blem, Mr. Sanford, Mr. Byddle, Mr. Covonsend, Mr. J. L. Cissot, Mr. Greenough, Mr. Zogbaum, Mr. Phyfe, Mr. Capen, Mr. Warde, Mr. J. Vilson, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver and son, Clarence Warden, Mrs. and Miss Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Baillard, Mr. Blackford, Mr. and Mrs. Lowestein, Mr. Bracy, Mr. and Miss Willaverde, Mr. and Mrs. Gwerin and family, Delphy Carlin, Mr. Sabatier, Mrs. Manata, Mr. and Mrs. Haymen Moses, H. C. Baldwin, Mr. Koenig, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mrs. Berthoud, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Zogbaum and child, Mr. and Miss Morphy, Mrs. Cook, A. Brainten, Mr. Raynolds, Mr. Landier, Mr. and Mrs. Bethencourt, Mr. Czapkay, Mr. and Mrs. Scrynur, M. le Dr. Harris, Mr. Gilman, Mrs. Legrand and infant, Mr. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Koesler, Mr. Carew, Mr. Boeckeler, Mr. Cestie, Mr. Kintner, Mr. Steward, Mr. Koenig, Mr. Byddle, Miss Lawton, Mr. Osborne, Mr. and Miss Wilde, Mr. Z. S. Lindsley, Mr. M. Carrera, Mrs. Dearborn, Mr. J. Vanderheyden, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Mr. Mary, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Eissler, Miss Garnett and maid servant, Mr. Cassel, Mr. Varney, family and maid servant, Miss A. P. Legrand, Mr. V. Vigourens, Mrs. Morey, Miss Schlinger, maid servant of Williams, Mr. Pauline Baillan, servant of Mr. Steward, Miss Louer Chireso, Mgr. Le Pere Massini, Mgr. Caidani, Mr. Wertheimber, Mr. J. Roussel, infant and nurse, Mr. M. B. Ontoni, Mr. and Miss Lamarchelli, Miss Sidoni Joseph, Miss Derothee, Le Pere Bojat, Mr. Cornihe, Mr. Holferick, Mr. James Coffy, Mrs. Outtendens, Mr. W. North Rice, Mrs. Garnett and 1 governess, Mrs. Stevens and family, Mrs. Southall and infant, Mr. Casset and family and maid servant, Mr. Daniel, Mrs. Daniel, Mr. J. D. Maurice, Mr. W. Rolpe, Mrs. Willeing and chambermaid, Mr. Schlinger, Mr. Peter d'Gerdy, Mr. Horace Waters, Mrs. Vautrin, Miss Philomene, Mr. Gindo, Mr. Donato, Mr. Hirschy, Mrs. Boeck, Mr. J. A. Carlin, Mr. and Miss Anton and family, Mr. Gandros, Miss Marie, Miss Marie St. Tanace, Le frere Saulien, Mrs. Estevince, Mrs. Roussel and 1 infant, Mr. Ch. Biddulph, Mr. and Mrs. Gdecsek and family, Mr. Crabites, Mr. P. J. Hardy, Miss Chreschenza, Mr. Viel, Mr. and Mrs. Roue, Mr. and Mrs. Constant and family, Miss Boeck, Mr. Ch. Pinard, Miss Henriette, Miss St. Enna, Mr. Maurice, Mr. Ch. Hoentardt, Mr. Watt Watkins, Miss Bofanti, Mr. and Mrs. Vaillant and one child, Mr. J. Rogier, Mr. H. Y. Gros, Mr. Caglioli, Mr. and Mrs. Bordes, Mr. and Mrs. Lesquin, Mr. C. Haas, Mr. and Miss Barredy, Mr. and Mrs. Cambrelens, Mr. Coisson, maid servant Butterfield, Mr. Roller, Mr. Michel Weisbeck, Mr. Sebastien Lucie, Mr. John Jenkins, Miss Rieth and maid servant Boeck, Mrs. and B. Bataille and nurse, Mr. Eug. Bougier, Mrs. S. and M. Lehman Marsc, Miss Dreyfus, Mr. A. Levy, Mr. Daniel Sommer, Miss Flora Cohen, Mr. Gisy, Mr. Frauttmann, Mr. W. Bopp, Miss M. Francesci, Mr. A. Biagoni, Mr. Pizzini, Mr. Bevenavita, Miss Pauline Gass, Paul Gass, Mr. Gass, Mr. Casimir Graside, Jos. Giscan, Mr. L. Petit, Barker, groom of Mr. Aspinwall, Mr. Goodyear, Mr. Pelletier, Mr. O. D. Barrett, Mr. La C. Alegre, Mrs. Braby and nurse, Mr. J. Maliville, Mr. J. d'Escalon, Mr. W. H. Perley, Mr. Braby, Miss Guy, maid servant; Mr. Ronet, Mr. Goodyear, Mr. Pelletier, Mr. O. D. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Vaillant and family, Mr. Jean Malville, Mr. J. d'Escalon, Mr. Wm. H. Perley, Mrs. Braby, and nurse; Mr. Paul Petit, Mrs. Moore, Mr. Wormesley.

Sept. 13.—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Russell, 3 children and servant, Mr. Dow and wife, H. Connah, B. Gates, Chas. Johnson, wife and child, Mrs. Burness and son, Miss Zaba, Miss Eliza Heaton, J. L. Blanchard, Mr. Estell, Mr. Knowles, Mrs. J. R. Steel and 2 children, S. Summers, Mr. McClellan, E. Haber, M. J. Raymond, Joseph Frank, Mr. Nelson Morelius, H. Pace, Mr. J. Gillespie, E. Willsher, H. Jupp, T. Humphrey, E. Pooley, G. Griffiths, J. Lillywhite, H. Charlwood, J. Smith, Rev. Mr. Bonham, Rev. J. D. Fulton, Rev. L. G. Carey, Rev. Dr. Hendrick, Rev. Mr. Wallace, Rev. Mr. Quinn, Rev. Father McKenna, J. D. Mackie, Moses Thompson, Edwin Heaton, Alfred Deschamps, R. M. Austin, Capt. Towle, John J. Ross, wife and child, W. Monteith, Philip Carlin, Wm. McWhorter, Mr. Cady, Capt. F. Brannigan, J. H. Ashbridge, John R. Dunn, B. Bernheim, Mr. Paine, Mr. Zaba, P. Ross, J. Scott, Alex. Murice, Aug. Le Coy, Mr. Golden, Mr. Rock, G. Tarrant, A. Shaw, J. Rowbotham, G. Freeman, Miss Raymond, Miss M. Parker, S. B. Davies, Wm. Floyd and 2 sons, Thomas Adams and wife, Thomas Williams, wife and son; S. G. Train, A. J. Platt, H. A. Platt, Miss R. L. Simpson, Sarah Thompson, Lizzie Douglas, Mrs. G. E Douglas, Thomas Leiggins, Miss Valance, Miss Husband, Mme. L. Kossuth, Miss Golden, Baron von Seldeneck and wife, P. Skilly and wife, Mrs. Jones and daughter, J. A. Dent, Mr. Rarnor, S. McAndrew, G. Berger and lady, E. M. Stratton, G. S. Kett, W. Peck, Mr. Byrde, W. B. Folger, F. G. Muller.

Sept. 13.—*In steamship Celia, from London and Havre*—Mrs. Dennis G. Wood, Miss A. Dennis, Alice M. Fitzgerald, August Otto, Louis Rengstorff, F. Hatting, Mrs. Heddon, Mr. Heddon, Miss Heddon, George Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Lee and 2 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Borle and 3 children, Edward Brooks, Miss Jane Cassell, Geo. Perry, Louisa Inge, John J. Watson, James Knight, Emily Knight, Susan Spooner, Emma Purt, Thos. Purt, John Stiebs, Mary Ann Stiebs, Mary McDiarmid, Susan Spiers, Mary Conche, William Conche, George Inchan, Eliza Inchan, Martha Inchan, Hezekiah Hatch, Adolph Brandt, Alex. Brinjes, John Rosso, Louisa Beechles, Hubert Benoit, Helen Benoit, Amanda Benoit, Gustave Benoit.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—Thos. Armstrong, J. R. Simonton, C. Hopkins, Mrs. Lanier, and 3 children, Mr. Gowdy, Mr. Creek, J. H. Kelly, M. Smith, Miss Brown, Mrs. Hettrich and child, S. Knoxkoff, Francis Thompson, Mrs. C. E. Reed, A. A. Ross, F. A. Jones, Mr. Wellman, T. Pepper, Mr. Hodgkiss, Mrs. Shelly and 2 children, Mrs. Cohen and 2 children, Mrs. C. A. Parsons, S. M. Colding, J. M. Jones, J. M. Ostendorf, D. R. Judge, Mr. Hirschbach, Mrs. M. F. Adams, A. C. Robinson, D. J. Sheffield.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 39 | Sun sets...... 6 11 | Moon rises... 3 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 59 | Gov. Island. 6 48 | Hell Gate..... 8 16

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 13.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Sept. 2, via Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Sept. 6, lat. 51 8, lon. 26 2, passed steamship City of Antwerp, hence for Liverpool. 9th, lat. 47 5, lon. 47 54, passed a large iceberg. 10th, lat. 45 37, lon. 61 26, passed steamship Cuba, hence for Liverpool. Same day, lat. 42 17, lon. 62 27, passed steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow for New-York. 12th, 307 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a side-wheel steamer bound W. Same day, 292 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound W., supposed the Circassian, from Bremen for New-York.

Steamship Celia, (Br.,) Gleadall, London Aug. 22, via Havre 25th, with mdse. and 437 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Had strong westerly winds from Havre to the Banks. Sept. 6, had a terrific gale from S. W., lasting from 6 to 8 hours. 7th, lat. 43 32, lon. 57 4, midnight, fell in with bark Ceres, N. G.,) from Liverpool for New-York, dismasted; took her in tow and brought her to this port. 11th, lat. 40 50, lon. 67, passed steamship Hansa, hence for Bremen. 12th, lat. 40 28, lon. 73, passed steamships France and City of London, hence for Liverpool, and steamship Columbia, for Glasgow.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Eaton, Savannah 69 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Sept. 11, 8 A. M., off Frying-pan Shoals, saw schr. Joseph Segur. 12th, 3 A. M., 55 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, passed steamship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah. 11th, 10 A. M., 20 miles E. N. E. of Frying-pan Shoals, passed steamship Virgo, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Napoleon III., (Fr.,) Lemarie, Havre Aug. 29, and Brest 31st, with mdse. and 265 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River.

Bark Ceres, (N. G.,) Grunberg, Liverpool 52 ds., with salt to Funch, Mieneke & Wendt. Sept. 6, lat. 43 32, lon. 57 8, experienced a heavy gale from S., which increased to a hurricane, and shifted round to W. N. W., lasting from 6 A. M. till 3 P. M., during which was dismasted and completely disabled. 7th, received assistance from steamship Aleppo, hence for Liverpool. 8th, 4 A. M., was fallen in with by steamship Celia, taken in tow, and brought to this port.

Bark Hope, Olausen, Doboy Island, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber and timber to Henry Rhynas. Arrived at Quarantine at 9 A. M. 13th.

Brig Katie, (Dan.,) Townsend, St. Croix 13 ds., with sugar and rum to P. Hanford & Co. Has had light variable winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Sarah H. Merrill, (of Gloucester,) Benson, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Jas. Douglass. Had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Henry Middleton, Brower, Richmond 3 ds., with oats, &c., to master.

Schr. S. T. Winer, Hulse, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Martin, Georgetown, D. C., for Bergen Point.

Schr. Rappahannock, Corson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hougdon, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Oakes Ames, Edmonds, Baltimore, for Hoboken.

Schr. Cabinet, Cook, Providence, for Port Jefferson.

Schr. Tabiltha & Hannah, Deming, Providence.

Schr. Wm. S. Camp, Bailey, Derby, for Piermont.

Schr. Roscius, Babcock, New-Haven.

Schr. Sterling, Hays, Norwich, for Albany.

Schr. Patron, Hawkins, Jamesport.

Schr. P. B. Anderson, Rankin, Portland.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Miner, Cromwell.

Schr. Wm. G. Tufts, Skidmore, Bridgeport.

Schr. James Butler, Smith, Bridgeport.

Schr. L. O. Foster, Eldridge, New-Haven.

Schr. Chauncey, St. John, Hammond, Pawtucket.

Schr. Chance Shot, Gerry, Fall River.

Schr. Urbana, Plum, Bridgeport, for Jersey City.

Schr. Fred, Tyler, Terrell, Norwich.

Schr. W. A. Duborg, Rich, Guilford.

Schr. John G. Ferris, Van Name, Virginia.

Schr. Wm H. Kenzel, Soper, Virginia.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light N. W., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 13—Arr. steamer Palmyra, from Liverpool; ship Premier, from Liverpool; brig Edith, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 12—Arr. steamship Saragossa, from New-York; schr. A. C. Austin, for Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12—Arr. ship Weldford, from Newcastle, Eng.

Cld. ships Lady Hulz, for Liverpool, with 14,000 sacks of wheat; Theodore Lucas, for Cork, with 14,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. ship Emily Farnum, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The steamtug C. Y. Davenport, Capt. Brainerd, accidentally struck upon a rock at the foot of Eightieth-street, East River, and partially sunk. She afterward caught fire from the furnace, and was partially destroyed. Damage about $5,000.

Spoken, &c.

Tyro—ship, from Liverpool for Providence, Sept. 10, lat. 40 50, lon. 68.—(By pilot-boat E. F. Williams, No. 14.)

Foreign Ports.

At St. Croix, Aug. 30, schr. Ricardo Barros, for New-York, to sail Sept. 15.

FURNITURE.

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, AT F. KRUTINA'S

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, NOS. 96 AND 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST., BETWEEN BOWERY AND 2D-AV. RETAILING AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

JARDINIERE'S

Card Receivers, French Jewelry, Music Boxes, Fine Fans, Clocks, Bronzes, Bags, Opera Glasses, Dressing Cases, Glove, Jewel and Mouchoir Cases, and rich Fancy Goods, for sale by the importer,

Francis P. Freeman,

NO. 391 BROADWAY, between White and Walker sts.

GAS FIXTURES AND LAMPS.

A most extensive assortment of NEW STYLES, manufactured expressly for the FALL TRADE. JOHN TRIGGE, No. 706 Broadway, (up stairs,) between 4th-st. and Astor-place.

AT LAST.—THE GREATEST STORY YET, "THE WHITE PHANTOM," by Miss Braddon, author of "Dead Sea Fruit," "The Factory Girl," &c., now ready in the popular paper, THE WELCOME GUEST. For sale by all news agents. Price 5 cents.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Broker, No. 290 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, Kentucky and Missouri Lotteries. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, Post Office Box No. 4,264. No. 78 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GEORGE OPDYKE. WM. A. STEPHENS.

G. FRANCIS OPDYKE.

BANKING HOUSE OF GEO. OPDYKE & CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., (Corner of Cedar-st.)

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing FOUR per cent. interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.